Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 159 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
10th August	Devanha ..	8,092	
11th ,,	Kashgar† ..	8,840	Extra Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
14th ,,	Manora† ..	7,883	
18th ,,	Nellore ..	6,853	
23rd ,,	Soudan* ..	6 696	
30th ,,	Nankin ..	6,803	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	FIRST SALOON. "B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	SECOND SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
9th Aug.	Bankura ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf
11th ,,	Karapara ..	E and S Africa
14th ,,	Linga ..	Karcah Direct 8 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	8178	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	10th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Usagi Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Mogei Maru..		2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Wakaki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Benten Maru	K. Tsuji ..	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	.. ..	29th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st ,,	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 300 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

Secretary—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIRRACQ MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street Fort.

1 Motor car Dirracq make, 4 seater 4 cylindered, Tarpedo body, newly painted, Bosch magneto with its accessories in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champagauily, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramshaider Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindrao Liladas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 450 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 30 bales Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivsyamal Shivdayal, and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

5 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.
3 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 9150, 9½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No. 11150, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Ruttonsy Kanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nathalal Chaganlal of Chikhalgully.

30 packages Kasumbo 40 yds 30 inches. Two tickets Ghadial Monkey Forbus Goods.

The above goods are lying in the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES WHITE DORIAS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muli Jetha Market by order of Seth Vithaldas Liladhar, the selling agent of the Kastoorchand Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopalk Gully.

25 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 765 24 yards.
26 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 707 24 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES OF TEA AND PROVISION.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the following cases:—

6 cases Green Tea.
34 cases Provision.
9 cases Black Tea.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAAL
[SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of Table Fans, Boss Stoves, Trunks, Shelves, Icecream Freezers, Chimneys, Johnsons Wood Dyes, and White Enamelled American Bedsteads, Metz Motor Car, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 10th August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the godown at the ground floor of Ismail Building, at Churni Road, opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., by order of Messrs. Moongalal Bunkeylal and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co., the mortgagors:—

6 dozen Motor Breeze Fans.

AT 3-30 P.M., (S. T.).

By order of the concerned and lately the property of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co.—

4½ dozen Boss Stoves of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 burners.
100 Shelves for Boss Stoves of various sizes.
66 Glass Tanks.
79 Tin Tanks.
5 Copper and Tin Cookers.
2 Fireless Cookers.
79 Chimneys for stoves.
One lot of American paper-rolls.
One lot of Johnsons Wood Dyes and colours in various sizes and shades.
84 White Enamelled American Single Bedsteads.

AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.).

One two-seater Metz 2½ Roudster Car, 25 Horse Power, two Cylinders, in perfect condition.

The above will be on view three days before sale between 3 and 6 p.m., (S. T.). The car can be seen by appointment with Messrs. Bunkeylal and Co., Mumbadevi.

1 B. S. A. Motor Cycle with side-car. Two cylinders, quite in working order No. 3255.

1 one four seated "Swift" motor. Four cylinders newly painted English make.

The above (1 motor-car and 1 cycle) will be on view at the gauge opposite to the Byculla Post Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES COTTON WASTE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the B. Godown of Princess Dock by order of Sheth Virjibhai Velmahomed and on account and at the risk of Mansuri Gulam Rasul Jumabhai—

60 bales Cotton waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES BLEACHED DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Devidas Monji.

3 bales bleached dhoties No. 99 quality, yards 8-9.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Aug. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS DINING, DRAWING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. DEOJI CANJI AND JOHN ROBERTS, AND OTHERS, "COLLARD AND COLLARD" COTTAGE PIANO BY S. ROSE AND CO., GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in Bungalow No. 9, Queen's Road, household furniture comprising of English sliding dining table, dining chairs, cabinets, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, ice box, (English) drawing room suits, chester field sofa and easychairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest drawers and tables, writing tables, hall lamps, jost fan, English stove, carpets, double meatsafe, electric, hall and table lamps, Blackwood carved furniture, silver show case for coins, easy chairs low chairs, centre tables, Pier tables double sided dressing cheval glass, single and double cots, roll top writing table with masters key, corner cabinets, sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard" by S. Rose & Co., sweet toned Vilephone phonograph with 6 selected double sided English records, Palm stands, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, English table clock with glass dome one year's winding teapoys, marble wash and tables, with set, easels, cane furniture Elkington, Read and Barton and Mapin Webb's rich platedware, glass ware, crockery dinner set, etc., etc.,

Property of Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S., and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 12-16 H.-P., "Belsize" motor car with Bosh magneto new tyres and tubes complete.

One grey trap and brown whaler for harness and riding in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250; No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrehoea, Dyspepsia, Colie, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with neat handwriting on Rs. 30 per month. Apply in person with own written applications in the Office of the EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LD., top floor, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort. 3376

WANTED.—Temporary CLERKS on Rs. 55 plus 25 & Rs. 30 plus 20 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 3745

WANTED.—CANVASSERS to secure advertisers and Subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory Co. Apply immediately, CHIEF AGENT, 327, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3778

WANTED.—CLERKS for Bombay and Surat for English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Salary Rs. 40-5-100. Apply KAIKHUSHRO S. JOSHI, near London Hotel, Grant Road, Bombay. 3771

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified man to teach higher course in English Literature to a Hindu gentleman. Time between 8 and 9.15 a.m. (S.T.). Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3800

WANTED.—Five writers for duty on North West Frontier with Field Medical Units. Pay Rs. 35 plus 50 per cent. Batta while actually on Field service. Applications should be addressed to the A.D.M.S., Bombay Brigade, 4, Queens Road, Bombay. 3773

WANTED.—Competent and experienced 1ST and 2ND. CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for the Ginning and Pressing Factory. Good salary and permanency to suitable candidates. Apply to Box No. 921 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3770

WANTED—AGENTS to purchase and introduce everywhere, the Indian "Stag Brand" Sterine Candles, etc., on monthly remunerations (Rs. 50 and upwards). For full particulars, apply with Rs. 15/ for one case of the aforesaid candles, etc., to Messrs SHRI RAMCHANDRA & CO., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 3796

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—Young ENGLISH knowing hand for laundry and an OFFICE ASSISTANT. Pay according to qualifications. Securities Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 respectively. Apply personally to HARTAPSINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. 3756

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES & UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science to serve as assistant teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Handsome salary. Binding essential. Deccanies preferred. Apply sharp to or see personally to R. N. SAMANT, Honv. Secretary, Bassein. 3755

WANTED AT ONCE—A B. A. with Science or B.Sc. as assistant teacher for the High School, Devgad Baria (Rewakantha). Post permanent and pensionable. Selected candidate will have to serve the school for at least TWO years. Apply stating salary expected and other particulars to B. L. KAJI, Head Master. 3751

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS. European, for a Mahomedan family residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach up to fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 918, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3744

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School. 3791

WANTED.—A CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 40. Only men with previous exi rience need apply to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3676

WANTED.—A CAPABLE MAN to assist the Manager of a large estate in Thana Dist. Apply Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3697

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN and a TRACER for an Architect's Office. Apply Mr. P. F. BALSARA at 14, Medows Street. 3774

INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on decent salary and commission. Apply sharp personally to GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, "Sanghavi Sadan," Khetwadi 4th Sandhurst Road. 3799

WANTED—An Expert in ACCOUNTANCY. Apply with testimonials to HIS HIGHNESS THE CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJASAHEB of Kolhapur, Diwan's Office, Kolhapur. 3803

WANTED.—By a Big Mercantile Office, one Experienced man for starting Export Business and one fast SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3775

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TUITIONS wanted by GRADUATE, strong in History, Economics. Marathi tuitions also welcome. Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3649

WANTED—SERVICE as Estate Manager by thoroughly experienced hard-working young man, having knowledge of English, Accounts and Court work. Excellent references. Please write early to Box No. 925 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3795

WANTED

WANTED—CANVASSERS to push on sale of Royal Typewriters in Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India. For particulars apply to Agents DIAMOND BANKERS, Ltd., 18, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3626

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—38 Platt Bros. Double ROLLER COTTON GINS. Second hand but in best working order. Apply KUNJ BEHARI LAL JAI, NARAIN, Etawah. 3769

LAWYERS' REFERENCE (Sanjwarao's) about 70 parts, making about 5 or 6 vols. Worth Rs. 80/. Sell for Rs. 25/. "B" 124, Great Western Hotel, Bombay. 3798

FOR SALE—LAND on Hill at Andheri-Chakala Road, admeasuring about 10 acres, containing mango trees. For particulars apply to Mr. BARNEY, Ghodbunder, Santa Cruz. 3706

FOR SALE.—New 18in. Marshall Grinding Mill new 10 H.P. A.C. ELECTRIC MOTOR. A Coffee Roster machine. Iron Tank 400 gallon capacity. THE ORIENTAL IRON & ELECT. WORKS, Kumbharwada, 6th Lane, Gol Pitha. 3777

YOU can always rely upon our DUPLICATING SUNDRIES, STENCIL PAPERS, PENS, etc., to be quite fresh, we get them direct from the manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. H

ANYTHING that you may require for your office.—Account books, letter papers, inks, files, etc., you will get at once if you phone up No. 145. Our delivery Service is efficient, the quality of our goods the best. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3763

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9lbs. Nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET.—Spacious GODOWN, situated at 13th Khetwadi Road, near Charney Road Junction. Apply Box No. 911 Adv Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3703

TO BE LET from 16th September next Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Morland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Suleman Mirza & Co. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3797

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR STONE WARE PIPES and FITTINGS will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 27th day of August, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALL
Storekeeper.
3789

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDERS for temporary appointments at Government Hospitals and Dispensaries on Rs. 20 per mensem with a war allowance of one-third of pay. They will be confirmed as vacancies occur on the scale of pay mentioned below:—
Compounder, 3rd Grade (1 to 6 years) Rs. 15 per mensem.
Compounder, 2nd Grade (6 to 11 years) Rs. 20 per mensem.
Compounder, 1st Grade (11 to 16 years) Rs. 25 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 2nd Grade (after 16 years) Rs. 30-1-35 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 1st Grade (after 21 years) Rs. 35-1-40 per mensem.
The minimum pay has been raised to Rs. 20 temporarily and a war allowance of one-third of pay is given in addition. Applications should be addressed to—
The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3723

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
Worli-Extension Street Scheme.
Scheme No. 58.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a street scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the areas comprised in the said scheme which are bounded as follows:—
On the North and North East:—
By the South—West boundary of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 52 defined as follows:—
By Worli Road, a passage beyond which are properties bearing new Survey Nos 3300, 3304, 3305 and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3359 (part of).
On the East—By Worli Road,
On the South East—By Love Grove Road,
On the South—By property bearing new Survey Nos. 3342, 3343 and 3344 (parts of) beyond which are the Love Grove Outfall works of the Municipality of Bombay, and
On the West and South-West—Partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing new Survey Nos. 3342 and 3344 (parts of) and partly by the sea.
2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (Plan No. 306 dated the 14th July, 1919,) of the area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.
W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this eighteenth day of July, 1919.
3395

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
Sewri-Wadala Street Scheme.
(Scheme No. 57.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the Above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—
On the North-East and East—The Harbour Branch Railway,
On the South—Proceeding form East to West—Sewri Road, Sewri Cemetery, Properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2264 (part), 2262 (part), 2261, (part), 2449 (part), 2479 2467 (part), 2468, 2466 (part) and 2125 part.
On the West—Bhoiwada Road, the Spring Mill Chawls, Naigam Road, Wadala Road and Matunga Road.
On the North-West—The Tansa Main, but excluding from such area the Acworth Leper Asylum, the major portion of the Spring Mills, the Anti-tuberculosis Sanitorium and two mosques bearing F Ward Numbers 2258 (5) and 3322 (2).
2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, maps (Plans Nos. 250, 251 and 252 dated 30th May 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.
W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919.
3549

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Thomas Birkett and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 3005

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a European firm, one influential INDENT CLERK, to gather orders in miscellaneous lines, especially, Perfumery, haberdashery and chemicals.
Terms:—Good salary and commission. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3790

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of six months commencing from 1st October, 1919. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.
Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para, by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, 1st September, 1919, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.
The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of, Stores to be supplied. The deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.
The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.
All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.
R. K. BHATT.
Acting Store-keeper.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 4th Aug. 1919.
3787 Bhavnagar State Railway.

FOR SALE.

5—Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. (old but unused).
Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), only up to 31st August, 1919, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. 3725

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.
RESOLUTION.
THAT the article of Association of the Company be and they are hereby altered in the manner following:—
(1) After Article 57, the following article and undermentioned heading shall be added.
TWO MEETINGS CONVENED BY ONE NOTICE.
57A. Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution, the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convens the 2nd meeting contingently on the Resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the 1st meeting.
(2) In Article 81 for the word "fifteen" the word "thirty" (and for the "thirty" the word "fifty") shall be substituted.
(3) In Article 116, for the words "31st day of December, the words "30th day of September" and for the words "30th day of June," the words "31st day of March" shall be substituted.
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.
Dated 6th August, 1919.
By order of the Board,
RAGAVJI MAGANLAL & CO.,
3804 Agents.

REWARD OF RS. 500.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following twenty Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, having been stolen or lost in the month of July, 1919, at Karachi, or on board the S.S. "Parjara" in the course of her voyage from Karachi to Bahrein, touching at some of the intermediate ports or at Bahrein, all persons, firms, banks, corporation, or any public body or company, are hereby warned not to, in any way deal with the said Notes or any of them and if these Notes come to their hands, they are required to notify it and from whom they receive the same to the undersigned and to the Police.
If notwitnstanding this Notice any person deals or accepts any of the said Currency Notes, they will do so at their risk and peril.
NUMBERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE CURRENCY NOTES.

Number	Amount	Where issued
G. A 86—10072	1,000	Karachi.
" " " 10073	"	"
" " " 10074	"	"
" " " 10075	"	"
" " " 10076	"	"
" " " 10077	"	"
" " " 10078	"	"
" " " 10079	"	"
" " " 10080	"	"
" " " 10081	"	"
" " " 10082	"	"
" " " 10083	"	"
" " " 10084	"	"
" " " 10085	"	"
" " " 10086	"	"
" " " 10087	"	"
" " " 10088	"	"
" " " 10089	"	"
" " " 10090	"	"
" " " 10091	"	"
Notes 20 (Twenty).	20,000	Karachi.

MULCHAND HEMRAJ,
Nagdevy Street, Post No. 3.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1919. 3793

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).
Of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday, the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 3788

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on 5th day of August, 1919, a dividend for nine months, ended 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of income-tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a Apollo Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 26th day of July, 1919.
By order.
AHMED RAHIM & SONS,
3785 Agents.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lady Physician, Jaffer Fuddoo Dispensary, on a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem, with free quarters. Attendance on private patients is allowed.
The appointment is temporary and will continue only during the absence of the permanent incumbent on 18 months' leave.
Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience should be submitted to undersigned on or before 15th August, 1919.
(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 2nd August, 1919. 3788

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th August 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the following Extraordinary Resolution passed by the Shareholders of the Company in their last Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th July 1919:—
"That the following be and is hereby substituted in place of Clause III of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company:—
"To deposit the funds of the Company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks, as may be thought proper, either in current account or by way of fixed deposits and interest provided that at no time such deposit shall exceed the principal sum of Rupees Six Lakhs with liberty to renew and vary such deposits with the same or other Banks, and that they be and are also authorised, whenever they may think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the company either in Government Promissory Notes, or Port Trust Bonds, or Debentures, or War Loans, or War Bonds or any other loans which may be issued hereafter by Government, and in Government Treasury Bills, with power to them to vary such investments for any of such securities at their discretion."
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1919. 3802

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING ILLEGAL AUCTION OF 63 BALES CHECK GIN

THE AUCTION of the above goods by MEHTA & CO., on the 4th of August, 1919, at 3 o'clock, at the direction of Ramchandra Rampratap, at the risk and on account of Messrs. VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ, Cawnpore, is improper and illegal. My clients VALLABHDAS CHATURBHUJ cannot be held responsible. They never purchased from Ramchandra Rampratap. My clients will hold them responsible for dragging my clients' name in the bazar for a motive, which would appear subsequently.
B. K. BOSE, B.A.,
3784 Pleader.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. All persons having claims in, or to the said property, by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent, land containing by admeasurement 579 square yards, or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54-55, New No. 7377, Old Survey Nos. 1565—1566 and New Survey No. 1030, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6258 3rd Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 13 and 15, and which all premises are situate at Ghoghari Mohollo, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East, by the property of Enab Umar, on or towards the South and West by the said Ghoghari Mohollo, on or towards the North by gutter's compound and beyond that by the property of Aishabai, daughter of Haji Noormahomed.
Dated, this 6th day of August, 1919.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
3783 Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA CHAUBAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. SHANTARAM MANGESH KULKERNI as Chairman of the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Bombay. Any person having any claim to or interest in that property by sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his address i.e., 19 21, New Wady, Bombay, No. 2 and to the Mahalkari, Salsette, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement (1275) four thousand two hundred seventy-five square yards about 33½ gunthas or thereabouts, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot Nos. 2 and 4 of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, standing in the khata of the vendor as of his ownership and occupation, together with all the trees and everything that is on the soil and below the surface and also all easements, etc., pertaining thereto, and bounded as follows: i.e., on the North by the land of Francis Manvel Gome being S. N. 74, Pot Nos. 11 and 5; on the South by the land of Francis Manvel Gome, S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 6 and 8; on the East by the land of one Gonsalvis and Mingel Manvel Pereira, being S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 2, 10 and 1 and on the West by the land of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath and Francis Duming Dharath being S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 3 and 7.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.
W. K. MANKER, M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil for the Purchaser.
3776

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJI CAWASJI BHEDWAR and HORMUSJI CAWASJI BHEDWAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Babulnath Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1639 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 92, on the Gamdevi Street the Bombay Improvement Trust and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue—and New Survey Nos. 7306 and 7309, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Plot No. 91, leased to Sorabji D. Dubash, on the West by the Babulnath Road, on the North by a Service Passage and on the South by Plot No. 93 leased to Byramji N. Karanjia and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3649 (2) and Street No. 81.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3780

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure portion of Plot known as No. 22 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Forget Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under —and New Survey No. 7066 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Karmali Ibrahim, on the West by the property of Karasji M. Doctor, on the North by the Public Road and land of Raghavji Purshotam and another and on the South by the common wall of the house of the mortgagor and beyond that by the property of the mortgagor and which premises are assessed under Ward No. 3411 (3) A and street No. 24 BB.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.
MULLA and MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3781

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYEN RAMCHANDRA CHAUBAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. SHANTARAM MANGESH KULKERNI as Chairman of the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Bombay. Any person having any claim to or interest in that property by sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his address i.e., 19 21, New Wady, Bombay, No. 2 and to the Mahalkari, Salsette, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement (1275) four thousand two hundred seventy-five square yards about 33¼ gunthas or thereabouts, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot Nos. 2 and 4 of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, standing in the khata of the vendor as of his ownership and occupation, together with all the trees and everything that is on the soil and below the surface and also all easements, etc., pertaining thereto, and bounded as follows: i.e., on the North by the land of Francis Manvel Gome being S. N. 74, Pot Nos. 11 and 5; on the South by the land of Francis Manvel Gome, S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 6 and 8; on the East by the land of one Gonsalvis and Mingel Manvel Pereira, being S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 2, 10 and 1 and on the West by the land of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath and Francis Duming Dharath being S. N. 74 Pot Nos. 3 and 7.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.
W. K. MANKER, M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil for the Purchaser.
3776

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MAGANLAL JEKISONDAS PATEL the property described below:—

All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever, or any objection or objections to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 square yards, i.e., one hundred and thirty-two and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 65, New No. 7383, Old Survey No. 1557 and New Survey No. 1026 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Ward No. 8037, Street Nos. 182, 184 and 186 and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, on or towards the West formerly by a passage common to the premises now under description and to the premises formerly belonging to Haji Noorbhoy and now by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Shahabuddin Toongakar and now of Keshavji Devkaran and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Kassum Khidder, then of Seeripare Kutchra and now of Adamji Peerbhai and Sons.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

3801

NOTIFICATION OF SALE

OF THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MILLS AT TARDEO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, PEERBHOY ADAMJEE, PEERBHOY and the said Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, as the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, deceased, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Proprietors of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (43424) forty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings and erections standing thereon and all engines boilers machinery spindles looms and plant therein and thereon all which premises are known as the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, and part of which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 95, 144, 151, 194, 658 and the other part under Nos. 328, 328, 328 B, 527 B, 528 and B 527, B 528 and Collector's New Nos. 809, 1328, 1353, 1524, 2995, 2135, 2140, B/2565, B/2563, Old Survey Nos. 61, 62, 73, 73, 73, 59, 60, 59, 60 and under New Survey Nos. 7077, 7082, 7081, 2/7076, 2/7076 and which said premises together with the buildings standing thereon are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D Nos. 3676, 3677, (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 40, 42, 50 and 50 A, Tardeo Road, and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the said Tardeo Road and partly by be property of Ratanji Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, and partly by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Awabai, widow of Framji Dinshaw Petit and on or towards the North by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
8792

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI HARSEY has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned pieces of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground, situate at Ghat Cooper in the Registration District Thana, Sub-district of Kurla which contained by admeasurement 83,000 square yards or thereabouts. The said several pieces bear the following survey and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.
763	242	0	0	1
767	242	0	0	5
790	244	1	0	3
795	244	2	0	5
796	244	0	1	1
798	244	0	2	0
799	244	0	3	0
800	244	0	4 & 5	1
804	244	0	6	2
805	244	0	7	0
806	244	0	8	0
807	244	0	9	0
808	244	0	10	0
809	244	0	11	0
810	244	0	12	0
811	244	0	13	0
813	245	1 to 6	1	2
816	245	0	3	0
856	254	1	6 to 7	0
859	254	2	0	3
863	254	3	0	4
864	254	0	1	0
865	254	0	2	0
866	254	0	3	0
867	254	0	4	0
868	254	0	5	0

and bounded on the North by the property of Velji Bharmal, Umarsey Kachra and Kanji Moolji, on the East by Survey Nos. 243, 246 and 247, on the Southby Survey No. 93 and on the West by private passage.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8687

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, and will CLOSE on or before SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1919.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(Formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913.

SHARE CAPITAL RS. 15,00,000

Divided into 6,000 ordinary Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the above shares, more than 5,200 Shares have already been privately subscribed for by the Directors and their friends, and the remaining 800 shres or thereabouts are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per share on application;
Rs. 100 per share on allotment:

and the balance of Rs. 100 per share will be called up as and when required, but not earlier than 3 months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

NISSIM I. BEKHOR, Esquire, Merchant, Apollo Street, Bombay.
MAHOMED REZA BUSHERI, Esquire, Merchant, Jail Road, Omerkhadi,
RADHAKISONDAS GOVINDRAM, Esquire, Merchant (of Messrs. Girdharidas Radhakison), Barbhaya Moholla, Bombay,
SHERALLY TARMAHOMED, Esquire, Merchant (of Messrs. Dawoodali and Co) 123, Nagdevi Street, Bombay,
SHARIFF HASSUM, Esquire, (ex-officio) Merchant, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

The National Bank of India, Ltd.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHANDABHOY & JASSUBHOY
Apollo Street, Fort.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

AGENTS.

Messrs. SHARIFF HASSAUM & CO.
Registered Office of the Company:
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed with the object of purchasing, chartering or otherwise acquiring steamships and other vessels, and carrying on the business of conveying passengers and merchandise of all kinds, and doing generally the business of merchants, exporters, importers, carriers by land and water, ship-owners and forwarding agents.

Having regard to the present favourable conditions of commerce and trade throughout the world, any comment as to the financial success of a Steam Navigation Company, doing business in a place like Bombay is superfluous. The Trade of India, both export and import, has during the last few years increased to such an extent that the existing shipping facilities are entirely inadequate to meet the demand, and a company like the peesent one should not, under the present conditions, fail to show a very handsome margin of profit.

The Company has been promised substantial support by several big shippers and merchants, and expects that its business will be well established and flourish within a comparatively short space of time. Mr. Shariff Hassum, who is a member of the firm of Agents of the Company, and an ex-officio director, has had several years' experience in the shipping business, and the Company has the benefit of his mature experience.

The Company has commenced negotiations for the purchase of a suitable steamer, and it expects to possess such a steamer and commence business soon.

The firm of Messrs. Shariff Hassum & Co., has been appointed Agents of the Company for a term of 30 years at the remuneration and upon the terms and conditions set out in the agreement, dated the 29th day of July, 1919, and made between the Company of the one part and the said firm of the other part, a copy whereof may be inspected at the registered office of the Company on any day (except a holiday) between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

The qualification of a director has been fixed by the Articles of Association to be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 and the remuneration of every director has been fixed by the Articles to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

Mr. Shariff Hassum, who is one of the directors, is interested as being a member of the Agents' firm of Shariff Hassum & Co.

The amount of preliminary expenses is estimated not to exceed Rs. 4,000. No commission or brokerage has been paid or agreed to be paid for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for, or placing any shares, and no shares have been underwritten.

The right of voting at the general meetings is one vote for every share held by the voter.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed by the Ariicles of Association at at least 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares should be sent to the registered office of the Company addressed to the Agents, together with the deposit payable on application.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment, and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Forms of application can be obtained from the registered office of the Company.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

NISSIM I. BEKHOR.
M. R. BUSHERI.
RADHAKISON GOVINDRAM.
SHERALLY TARMAHOMED.
SHARIFF HASSUM.

3782

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-Night!

Episodes 4th, 5th & 6th of the Thrilling Super-serial

MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS

A Feature-Serial of Perils & Love.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 **"CANARY COTTAGE"** For the first time in India.

Plans at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m.; after 7 p. m. Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT. Episodes 10, 11 and 12

Of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

Featuring EDDIE POLO and a BIG CAST

with Acts and Events that are Thrilling

IS GOING STRONG AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)

Three Shows Nightly 7; 8-45; and 10-30
EXTRA SHOW DAILY AT 5-15

IMPERIAL.

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE LIGHTNING RAIDER

PATHE SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING

PATHE REVIEW
A Cine-Journal of Highest-Educational Value-

PATHE GAZETTE
The best in the world.

JAPANESE BOUDOIRE

Comedy by Wiffles

Time: 7; 8-45; and 10 30 p.m. daily.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE EASY STREET"

A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone.

ALSO

MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"

—MELLISSA

MARY MILES MINTER

Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces......Blue-eyed Fairy of the Screen.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A pleasant blend of Drama and Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

THE REPTILES PLAN
A NEW CRIME

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines

SURPRISING HUSBAND

A Very Funny Comic.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient fo one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

GAIETY CINEMA

THURBER

AND

THURBER

Their astounding feats of Eccentric Dancing and magic illusions

Supported by

A

CHARLIE COMIC

and

His Married Life

and

Other Films.

Box ..	.. ..	Rs. 8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	.. ..	" 3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	.. ..	" 2 0 0
Balcony	.. ..	" 1 0 0
Second Class	..	" 0 8 0
Third Class	..	" 0 4 0

NOTE TIME

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Sat. 1 Show at 6-45, Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10, Mon. & Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first class only

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDV

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug. 1919.		Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.		June 1st to 6th Aug. 1917		June 1st to 6th Aug. 1918	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	27	49	28	28	77	16	5
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0	16	54	41	30	55	15	90
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0	18	52	31	29	83	16	88
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0	18	57	42	30	4	19	47

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay, 5th August 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.744 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	79.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	75.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.864 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind	223 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.21 Inche
Total fall during month	1.35 "
Do. do. year	49.30 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th.	0.11 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month (Aug.)		Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month (Aug.)		Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
Wed.	6	m	7	06	24	1	6		1	6a	21	10
			6	12a	23	10						
Thur.	7	m	8	45	24	9	7	m	1	13	18	9
			7	36a	23	10			2	29a	21	4
Fri.	8	m	9	35	25	7	8	m	2	15	18	1
			8	52a	24	4			3	24a	20	8
Sat.	9	m	10	13	26	6	9	m	3	8	17	6
			9	46a	25	1			4	9a	19	9
Sun.	10	m	10	48	27	4	10	m	3	53	16	9
			10	34a	26	0			4	48a	18	10
Mon.	11	m	11	21	28	0	11	m	4	35	16	2
			11	18a	26	9			5	23a	18	0
Tues.	12	m	11	58	28	6	12	m	5	15	15	9
									5	56a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	6 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 17m.	Sunset	7h. 12m.
"	7 (Thursday	"	6h. 17m.	"	7h. 12m.
"	8 (Friday)	"	6h. 17m.	"	7h. 11m.
"	9 (Saturday	"	6h. 18m.	"	7h. 11m.
"	10 (Sunday)	"	6h. 18m.	"	7h. 10m.
"	11 (Monday)	"	6h. 16m.	"	7h. 13m.
"	12 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 19m.	"	7h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.29in. and Lahore 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the area of rain.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Agra has had 1.86in. Mainpuri 2.15in. Cawnpore 0.96in. and Allahabad 3.62in. Skies are overcast throughout. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports a heavy fall of 3.10in. of rain and Mount Abu 2.92in. Skies are heavily clouded. In Rajputana humidity is above normal in the northern districts, while day temperature is generally below normal, the deficiency ranging up 10 deg. at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Central India West; Surat has had 0.58in. Ahmedabad 0.13in. Deesa 0.20in. and Indore 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.39in. of rain and Nagpur 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Temperature is in slight excess at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.27 7in., Ratnagiri 0.40 in., Mormugao 0.30 in., and Karwar 0.38 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, west Rajputana, the United Provinces, and the north Punjab, and local in Central India West and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls are also reported from Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. The falls have been moderately heavy in the United Provinces, and north-west Rajputana.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th August 1919:—

The storm from the Bay has disappeared over Rajputana after giving moderate to heavy rain in north-west India. Both the monsoon currents remain fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan, Central India, the Central Provinces and south-west Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Diamond Island three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein four; Bhamo three; Lashio a half; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri, Balasore one and a half; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Lucknow a half; Bareilly one; Dehra Dun two; Mussooree three; Dharampore one and a half; Ludhiana one; Sialkot three; Murree two; Cherat, Parachinar one and a half; Peshawar two; Srinagar, Gulmarg a half; Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6th OF AUG. 1919

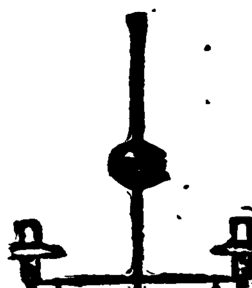
STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..				..		..
Do (5th) ..	97.4	91.2	65	..	0	0
Jask ..	94.5	85.4	88	..	0	—0.08
Muskat ..				..		
Do. (5th) ..	97.2	86.1	84	..	0	—0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	90.6	81.6	86	..	6.12	+2.07
Rawalpindi ..	87.3	74.1	91	0.29	20.39	+9.[illegible]
Lahore ..	89.4	77.3	91	0.17	13.10	+4.[illegible]
Hissar ..	96.9	80.1	74	..	3.46	—2.[illegible]
Ambala ..	95.0	79.0	86	0.06	13.75	+1.19
Delhi ..	89.3	79.9	85	0.0[illegible]	4.48	—6.[illegible]
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	88.4	78.6	95	1.86	11.50	—1.74
Mainpuri ..	81.8	79.4	82	2.15	12.40	+0.[illegible]
Jhansi ..	85.6	76.5	93	0.10	26.57	+9.[illegible]
Cawnpore ..	86.8	78.9	93	0.96	11.96	—3.[illegible]
Allahabad ..	85.7	77.9	91	3.62	19.01	+0.[illegible]
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	108.5	85.4	66	—	0.20	—1.[illegible]
Karachi ..	85.7	80.6	86	..	1.75	—2.[illegible]
Ajmer ..	86.?	75.3	88	..	8.71	—1.77
Jaipur ..	81.2	76.1	88	0.01	11.52	—0.[illegible]
Kotah ..	86.2	78.5	78	..	12.63	—1.[illegible]
Mount Abu ..	80.0	64.9	100	2.92	46.50	+12.[illegible]
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	81.0	77.1	87	0.11	5.23	—4.[illegible]
Dwarka ..	80.8	75.0	81	0.02	5.40	—4.[illegible]
Veraval ..	79.8	77.5	90	0.02	7.51	—[illegible]
Rajkot ..	84.8	77.4	81	0.08	19.28	+2.[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para ..	90.0	77.4	74	..	6.33	—6.[illegible]
Surat ..	88.8	76.7	87	0.58	26.77	—[illegible]
Ahmedabad ..	87.8	76.5	92	0.13	16.65	—1.[illegible]
Deesa ..	86.4	76.0	96	0.20	25.79	+12.[illegible]
Neemuch ..	85.7	73.5	86	—	16.08	+1.[illegible]
Indore ..	81.4	72.4	96	0.30	20.17	—11.[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	84.9	75.5	86	..	31.27	+1.[illegible]
Saugor ..	82.2	72.6	89	0.39	21.63	—1.[illegible]
Hosangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khandwa ..	87.4	75.1	77	..	14.96	—6.[illegible]
Akola ..	90.4	73.5	72	..	18.78	+2.[illegible]
Amraoti ..	87.8	74.3	82	0.01	13.07	—4.[illegible]
Nagpur ..	80.5	76.6	76	0.45	31.25	+6.[illegible]
Chanda ..	94.1	78.5	68	0	24.14	—2.[illegible]
Raipur ..	81.2	79.1	82	0	40.16	+14.[illegible]
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.2	77.9	87	0.27	49.28	+2.[illegible]
Ratnagiri ..	83.1	75.1	80	0.40	67.90	+6.[illegible]
Marmugoa ..	86.0	..	95	0.30	62.7	—2.[illegible]
Karwar ..	83.9	75.4	91	0.38	78.66	—2.[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86.7	73.0	77	0	10.06	—0.[illegible]
Ahmednagar ..	86.0	69.8	71	0.06	8.98	—0.[illegible]
Poona ..	82.0	70.9	93	0.07	9.19	—4.[illegible]
Sholapur ..	92.0	71.5	65	..	11.81	+1.[illegible]
Bijapur ..	87.9	70.9	74	..	4.98	—1.[illegible]
Belgaum ..	76.6	66.8	90	0.12	21.85	—0.[illegible]
Aurangabad ..	83.9	69.0	77	..	9.96	—3.[illegible]
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	91.3	74.8	66	..	14.58	—3.[illegible]
Hyderabad ..	90.6	75.1	69	..	14.96	+2.[illegible]
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.7	76.0	86	0.27	64.13	—15.40
Calicut ..	80.5	74.5	95	0.79	59.67	—0.[illegible]
Cochin ..	81.1	74.5	88	2.04	57.49	+2.42
Colombo ..	84.1	76.2	96	..	9.29	—4.[illegible]
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.9	82.2	67	..	12.96	+1.14
Bellary ..	93.1	75.5	63	—	2.24	—1.7[illegible]
Cuddapah ..	98.0	79.3	69	..	14.17	+6.[illegible]
Madras ..	98.0	78.9	62	..	9.02	+2.[illegible]
Bangalore ..	84.1	66.8	85	..	8.28	+0.[illegible]
Coimbatore ..	87.2	72.0	75	..	2.66	—0.[illegible]
Trichinopoly ..	101.1	78.4	62	..	5.73	+2.[illegible]
Negapatam ..	94.1	79.0	74	..	5.07	+1.[illegible]

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th August, 1919, was 29.945 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, Imports		65,000
Mid. American Spot		20.48
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	34.45
	Jan.	34.60
	Mar.	34.60
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Oct.	34.10
	Jan.	34.04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted.
Sept.	Not quoted.
Oct.	20.81
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	20.76
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	20.75
April	Not quoted.
May	20.69

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	21.17
Sept.	21.32
Oct.	21.45
Nov.	21.55
Dec.	21.58
Jan.	21.60
Feb.	21.60
Mar.	21.60
April	21.59
May	21.57

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	32.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.00
,, ,, Fully Good	15.50
,, ,, Fine	15.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.85
,, Broach Good	18.10
,, ,, Fully Good	18.35
,, ,, Fine	18.60

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

Cloths:—Quieter.
Yarns:—Irregular and limited business.

Water Twist	3/5
Printers Cloth	81

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
,, Expot to Gteat Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Future at New York Oct	34.95
,, ,, Jan.	35.00
,, ,, Mar.	35.10
Spot Cotton at New York	35.70
,, ,, Orlean	34.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34.80
,, ,, Jan.	34.80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23
Demand Bills	4.35.80
Silver Commercial Bars	108
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	91,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	53,000
,, ,, to France Continent	29,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,261,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	866,000

New York, Aug. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
,, Expot to Great Britain	36,000
,, ,, to Continent	36,000
Future at New York Oct.	34.30
,, ,, Jan.	34.42
,, ,, Mar.	34.43
Spot Cotton at New York	34.85
,, ,, Orleans	34.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	33.87
,, ,, Jan.	33.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.35.50
Silver Commercial Bars	109½

New York, Aug. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, to Continent	
Futures at New York Oct.	32.30
,, ,, Jan.	32.42
,, ,, March	32.45
Spot Cotton at New York	Not received.
,, ,, Orleans	32.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32.60
,, ,, Jan.	32.66

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 1st.

Rentes 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	55 3/4
,, 2 months hence	55 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance is due to small supplies.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 3½%	57½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.90

London, Aug. 2nd.

Rentes 3%	..
Bar Silver Spot	56 1/2
,, 2 months hence	55 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Frim.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8

Holidays until Tuesday.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 1st.

3½% 1925—1928	£86 11/16
4½% 1925—1945	£88½
5% New	£93 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 1st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Paid	80
Wheat La Plata Paid	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-Aug.	

Quoted-Inactive.	1075
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers Flat	570
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100½
Copper Braziers	£148
Yellow Metals'	14½
Hard Spelter'	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Buyers	51
Do. do. Aug.-Oct. Sellers	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 572 for Fully Good Broach August, advanced to Rs. 575 and declined to Rs. 570. After touching Rs. 571½ the price declined to Rs. 565 and improved to Rs. 568. From this point there was a drop to Rs. 545 on the New York closing cable of Monday coming 200 points down. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 545 and Rs. 552, and at 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 548. The market was irregular and nervous. The decline in New York was probably due to some outside factor which was reflected on the cotton market there. The Marwadi bazaar closed at Rs. 546½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 540, advanced to Rs. 549, and after further changes closed as under.

Owing to the irregularity of the market ready cotton was unsettled with little doing. Offiers were much lower, and buyers and sellers could not meet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	August	550
Fully Good Bengal	September	430
Fine Oomras	September	516
Good Southerns	August	510
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct	518

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6TH AUGUST 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August	547
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	428
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	507
Good M.G Southerns	August	514

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	443	428	410	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	438	423	405	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	525	507	485	..	,,
Central Provinces	540	522	500	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	554	547	537	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	526	516	496
SawgiunedDharwar	..	554	547	537	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following ar receipts of otton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	14,351	bales.
Wheat	15,711	Cwts.
Linseed	10,267	,,
Rape, etc.	5,854	,,
Gingellyseed	7,138	,,
Poppyseed	1,544	,,
Groundnuts	6,317	,,
Castorseed	3,462	,,
Rice	7,072	,,
Myrabollams	375	,,
Cottonseed	29,365	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	257	,,
Jowar	163	,,
Maize	357	,,
Barley	Nil	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 6th 6-0

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	72 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	72 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	73 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	21 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	21 12 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	22 4 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	27 8 0	28 8 0
,, ,, Thin	26 12 0	27 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15	130 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	....
,, Black	110 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	27 0 0	28 0 0
Groundnuts	108 0 0	....
Mowraseed	10 4 0	....
Barley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	93 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 6th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 4
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6th. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	270
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	328½
Japan	133½
Singapore	136

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, 31-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 263.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 278.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 325.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 274-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 109-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,585; Swan, 935; Simplex, 795; Madhowji, 2,885; Shapurji, 187-8; Fazulbhoy, 952-8; Currimbhoy, 487-8; Kastoorchand, 1,435; Kohinoor, 2,105; Crescent, 282-8; By. Dyeing, 1,995; Cen. Mining 42; Alcock, 857-8; Katni, Ord. 352-8; Katni Defd. 1,770, n.; Shivrajpur, 47; Bt. Burma Petro: 29-12; By. Burma, 1,135; By. Tramway, 780; By. Steam, 532-8; Tata Ord. 237-8; Tata Defd. 1,140; Tata New Defd. 540 pr.; Tata Hydro: 1,450; Tata Oil, 402-8 pr.; David, 885; Colaba, 2,370; Century, 635.

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,585; Swan, 935; Simplex, 805; Madhowji, 2,885; Fazulbhoy, 960; Currimbhoy, 487-8; Kastoorchand, 1,470; Kohinoor, 2,107-8; Crescent, 287-8; Colaba, 2,370; David, 885; Finlay, 805; Century, 635; By. Dyeing, 1,995; Shapurji, 192-8; Shivrajpur, 48-8; Cen. Mining, 40; Alcock, 850; By. Burma, 1,130; Bt. Burma Petro: 30-4; By. Tramway, 777-8; By. Steam, 537-8; Tata Ord. 327-8; Tata Defd. 1,155; Tata Hydro: 1,450; Tata Oil 402-8.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	296
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2,190
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	173
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	65
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	57½
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£ 78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	88
Mercantile Bank 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	225	—	20%	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do	6½%	575
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	60
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	86
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4%	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	76
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Ry.	100		4%	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	5%	100
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	9%	161
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		5%	98
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	9½%	565
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	115
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,905
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,245
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	635
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,770
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	70	—	60	2,370
Coorla	1,00[illegible]	Mar.-Sept.	75	860 xd
Crescent	10[illegible]	do.	25	282
Currimbhoy	[illegible]	do.	30	487½
David	[illegible]	do.	20	885
Dawn	[illegible]	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	[illegible]	May-Nov.	15	30½xd
Emperor Edward	[illegible]	do.	65	922½
Fazulbhoy	[illegible]	Mar.-Sept.	70	952½
Framji Petit	1,[illegible]	May	75	1,030
Finlay Mills	[illegible]	April-Oct.	Nil.	805
Gold Mohor	[illegible]	—	125	1,300
Globe	1[illegible]	—	Nil.	125
Hindustan	1[illegible]	—	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1[illegible]	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	[illegible]	do.	12½	272½
Indian Manufg.	1,[illegible]	—	100	800
Indo-China Mfg.	[illegible]	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	[illegible]	April-Oct.	17½	392½
Jamshed Manufg.	[illegible]	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	Apr. Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,435
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec	130	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June Dec	700	4,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar. Sept.	70	2,105
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar Aug	150	1,565
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr	125	2,885
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	1 000		400	3,750
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200		10	500
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney	250	—	Nil	285
Pearl	250		55	630
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	570
Planet Mill	100	—	5	155
Premier	83	—	Nil	88½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July		180
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	187½
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8,800
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	795
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,650
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	935
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,585
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	250	—	—	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,000
,, P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Akbar	50	May	27	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Press	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabapaty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	7%	850
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	—	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	190
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	740
Shed	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	10	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1,000	—	4%	830
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	—	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	857½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporta	125	—	25	1,120
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25	125	—	—	382 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct	—	29/12
By.ElectricSupply P.	210	—	6	164
and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	—	10%	780
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2,050
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	532½
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10		2	57½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10		4	42
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	625
The Eastern O	15		5%	22
Chemical Co. D[illegible]	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	340
Katni Cement O	100	—	5	340
,, D	40	—	44½	1,770 nom
,, P	100	—	7%	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
,, P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—		Nil 100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	90
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30	365
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 P	200	May	30%	550
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept	48	975
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	47/8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	38%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100		6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
,, O	75	Sept.	5	237½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30		80	1,140
,, P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)180	75	—	—	150
,, Dif (,,)190	400	—	—	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,450
,, P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Pr	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6 premium
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	—	6	390
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	—	—	382½ pr.

U—Buy, D—[illegible] D, S—[illegible] —Nominal

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The market for jute shares ruled easier to-day, without much business passing. Coals were steady without any special feature being reported, the Tata Bank being in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhaskajuri 13/4; Borcola 3/10p; Burdwan 10/12; Central Collieries 27/4; Equitable 50/4; Pench River 13/12; Samla Govindpur 3/8p; Standard 67; West Jamuria 7/4.

Jute:—Behar 5/4; Budge Budge 725 s.l.; Auckland 545; Belvedere 570 s.l.; Century 19; Craig 5/12 s.l.; Dalhousie 571; Delta 703; Fort William 530; Howrah 52; Kamarhatty 980; Kanknarrah 840 s.l.; Lansdowne 476; Northbrook 76/8; Standard 744.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolt 10p; Atlas 17; Bengal Flour 425; B. B. Petrol (Cal.) 30/14; Bengal Potteries 3/4; Buxa Forest Bye-Products 18 s.l.; Calcutta Cigarette 1; Cossipur Cotton Ginning 41/4; Calcutta Metal 1/12p; Catta Chemical 3/6p; Enamel Paint 14; Express Oil 4/8; Howrah Oil 48/8; Darbhanga Rice 5p; Dock Engineering 4/12p; Fraserpet Fibre 1p; Mackenzie and Co. 2/12p; McGinley and Co. 11; Nagpur Clay 24/8 s.l.; Peaces Slipway 16/8; Premier Oil 19/12; Surma Valley Saw Mills 26/4; Steel Products 14/4; Tata Industrial Bank 83; Thorneycroft (India) 13/14; Zenith Engineering 26/8; Indian Standard Wagon 50p.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 68/8 and small lots at Rs. 68/12 to Rs. 69.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Aug. 6th.	Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs. 5,225-0	Rs. 84170-0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,797-12	,, 2,10,797-12
Total	8,022-12	,, 2,94,967-12

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 5.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to the 4th August, were Rs. 12,42,71,000 inclusive of Rs. 56,70,250 in the shape of war bonds.

PLANET MILLS.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Planet Mills, Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia.

The directors' report for the fifteen months ended 31st March 1919, showed a net profit of Rs. 3,76,220-11-7, including the balance of Rs. 1,01,721-1-7 brought forward from the last account. The directors utilised the sum of Rs. 75,000, in paying ad-interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1918, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share. The directors recommended the balance of Rs. 3,01,220-11-7 to be disposed of as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of income-tax), Rs. 75,000; Reserved Fund, Rs. 1,00,000; Depreciation Fund—Machinery, etc., Rs. 85,000; Buildings, Rs. 15,000; total Rs. 1,00,000.

Bonus to the staff, Rs. 6,200; to carry forward, Rs. 20,020-11-7; total, Rs. 3,01,220-11-7.

At present about 470 looms are working and 335 looms are being erected. The remaining 86 looms are to arrive.

The spinning machinery was rapidly coming in, and it was expected that all the spinning machinery would arrive in 2 to 3 months' time, and the directors hope that all the machinery ordered out, would be in full working order by the end of this year. Dyeing and bleaching plants were working very satisfactorily.

The directors' report for the 15 months was adopted. The retiring directors Messrs. Kallianum Tilockchand and Curmally Hassum were re-elected. The appointment of Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetji Wadia as an additional director of the Company was confirmed, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were appointed auditors of the Company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 5.

S S Hindoo—Pearson—Middlesbro May 6
S S Banca—Phillips—Bassein July 14.
S S Luabo—Oliveira—Marmagoa, Aug. 4

August 6.

S S Circassia—Osborne—Liverpool July 9.

DEPARTURE

August 6.

S S Siam Maru—Imaizumi—Kobe etc.
S S Umta—Dabson—Anjer Head (Java).
S S Chindwara—Macdonald—London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Dumra—Fisher—Persian Gulf.
S S Oolobaria—Pratt—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Torilla for Karachi.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,166 tons, Captain L. C. Pearson arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Middlesbro' via London, Gibraltar, Oran, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and Karachi, with general cargo, which port she had left on 6th May.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, 3,784 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bassein, with a cargo of 7,260 tons rice which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S. S. Luabo:—The steamer Luabo, 1,485 tons, Captain J. F. de Oliveira, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Marmagoa, with ballast and 3 saloon passengers, which port she had left on 4th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez, with a genegal cargo, 84 cabin and 2 deck passengers, which port she had left on 9th ultimo.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain M. G. Macdonald, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3.436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Hindoo, Captain L. C. Pearson, arrived here from Middlesbro' via London, Gibraltar, Oran, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and weather experienced during the voyage strong S.-W. monsoon.

S. S. Banca, Captain G. Phillips, arrived here from Bassein, weather experienced during the voyage.

S. S. Luabo, Captain J. F. de Oliveira, arrived here from Marmagoa, weather experienced during the voyage, fair monsoon.

S. S. Circassia, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived here from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Port Said, and Suez, weather experienced during the voyage, strong S.-W. monsoon, with high sea to longitude 63.30E., thence moderate to Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 6th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Dumra	P Gulf	7-8-19	M M & Co
B Ilford	Hull	10-8-19	T M & Co.
C & H Shinryu Maru	Kobe	10-8-19	N Y Kaisha
D & E Rajput	N F	N F	T M & Co
Outside H Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khanewati
F Mitsuki Maru	Kobe	20-8-19	O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
P Asia	Jeddah	N F	[illegible]
Outside M Mounts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
P Chakla	N F	N F	M M & Co
30 Ton Crane Ultopia	Busrah	N F	H S Shushtary & Co
Q Purnea	N F	N F	M M & Co

MASSOUD WALL.

Satrungi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Coutland	Marmagoa	6-8-19	K N & Co
Savarmati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhawnagar	6-8-19	K N & Co
Bahaduri	Karachi	6-8-19	K N & Co
Uporo	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Teredo Pholes	N F	9-8-19	B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	9-8-19	K N & Co
2 Duke of Dogra and City of Lucknow	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Nowera	..	..	T M & Co
4 Tenshi Maru	Japan	15-8-19	N Y K
6 Varzin	Marseilles	9-8-19	M M & Co
7 Solala	Jeddah	9-8-19	M M & Co
8 Sardar	N F	N F	T M & Co
9 Baron Aiebo	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
10 Oolobaria	Rangoon	7-8-19	M M & Co
12 Diyatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
14 Lusaa	Karachi	7-8-19	M M & Co
15 Baskura	Busra	7-8-19	M M & Co
16 Kas[illegible]	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Kandy	Suez	9-8-19	D R I M
5 Banca	Rangoon	11-8-19	M M & Co
6 Sarunia	London	7-8-19	M M & Co
Outside 7 Maragola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	M M & Co
8 [illegible]	London	11-8-19	M M & Co
9 Vasna	Busra	9-8-19	M M & Co
9 Torilla	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Montegreen	N F	8-8-19	K I M
11 Dunera	Shanghai	9-8-19	M M & Co
12 Manora	London	10-8-19	M M & Co
14 Karapara	Africa	14-8-19	M M & Co
15 Chantakota	Busra	7-8-19	M M & Co
17 Ellora	Marseilles	8-8-19	M M & Co
B P station Circassia	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
Jetty [illegible]	Busra	9-8-19	[illegible]

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Barala	Basra	9-8-19	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

August 6.

S. S. City of Karachi for Liverpool—1,000 cwts myrabollams Odhavji Govindji & Co.

S. S. Devanha for London—60 cases butter Thos Cook & Son; 811 cwts cardamoms Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2,002 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company.

S S Kashgar for London—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve & Co; 100 bales hemp J A Begbie & Co; 9 bales goat, sheep skins Manji Laduck; 199 cwts pepper C Jivanlal & Co; 70 cwts poppy seed K B Mazagonwalla & Co; 140 bales hemp Hirja Govindji & Co; 13 bales cowhides 117 bales sheep skins Joomabhoy Sheriff & Sons; 10 bales cowhides A A Peerbhoy; 20 bales cowhides M Sheriff & Co.

S S Manora for London—20 cwts curry powder J Murray & Co; 120 cwts condiments Owen & Okell; 719 cwts pepper C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Diyatalawa for Hull—716 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Verzin for Marseilles—1,661 cwts groundnut kernels S Cooppooswamy Iyer & Co; 7,999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Kobe—1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Patel Bros; 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co; 100 bales cotton Killick and Devchand & Co; 100 bales cotton N Futehally & Co; 200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 300 bales cotton M Kalyanmull; 300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Tenkai Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Lalan & Co; 100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kusha; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa; 500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Tenkai Maru for Osaka—91 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 106 bales cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Hongkong—75 bales cotton grey twist J David; 100 cwts sharkfins Ebrahim Moledina; 31 cwts sharkfins Allibhoy Chegra & Co; 27 cwts sharkfins Jooma Sheriff & Sons.

IMPORTS.

August 6.

S S Risaldar from Java Port, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—61,475 bags sugar; 12 packages sugar sample.

S S City of Hankow from New York, Agents W & A Graham & Co—3 cases tobacco; 1,023 bars steel; 1,506 nongs steel plates; 500 cases lanterns; 27 brls aniline colour; 8 cases petroleum L oil; 12 bundles tarpaulins; 9 cases paint; 8,284 bundles steel hoops; 35 cases grapenuts; 10 crts paper; 4 cases padlocks; 3 trunks 4 cases shoes, 3 cases cotton hosiery; 140 kegs 48 bundles aniline dyes; 50 cylinders anhydrous; 3 cases rubber goods; 6 cases vaseline; 42 cases glycerine; 2 cases elect. cable; 6 cases clocks; 774 kegs zinc axide; 2 cases pencils, 2 cases bottles, cork etc.

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"Achar Rahasya" .... ,,

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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CITY'S HEALTH.

NEARLY 20,000 DEATHS IN 3 MONTHS.

RAVAGES OF VARIOUS EPIDEMICS.

The following are extracts from the report by Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Acting Executive Health Officer, on the public health of Bombay during the quarter ending 30th June, 1919:—

The health conditions of the City during the period as measured by the total mortality were not good; though the mortality (18,572) was less by 5,231 than in the preceding quarter, it was higher by 7,560 than in the corresponding quarter of 1918. Small-pox and Plague were epidemic as usual at this time of the year; the former from the week ending 22nd March to that ending 21st June and registered 463 deaths; Plague from the week ending 5th April to that ending 31st May and caused 514 deaths. The mortality from Small-pox was higher by 112 than in the 2nd quarter of 1918 but that from Plague was 194 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1918 and the lowest for the corresponding period of any previous year except 1915 (322). The increase in the mortality during the quarter under report was due mainly to Influenza and its complications and also to a slightly higher incidence of Relapsing Fever.

4,480 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.

There were 1,032 deaths from Influenza, 4,480 from Pneumonia and 2,671 from other Diseases of the Respiratory System; it is not possible to state exactly how many were those from Influenza and its complications owing to a large proportion of deaths due to Influenzal Pneumonia having been registered as Pneumonia and classed under the Respiratory Diseases. It has been pointed out in several reports that the population of the City has of late increased much beyond that enumerated at the last Census (9,79,445) in 1911 and that this increase should be taken into account in discussing the vital statistics. The number of deaths among new arrivals not belonging to Bombay was 710, of which 273 were deaths among the inmates of the different War Hospitals. The corresponding figure for the second quarter of 1918 was 577 including 229 deaths in War Hospitals. The tramway figures show that compared with the corresponding period of last year, 7,98,175 more passengers were on the average conveyed during each of the three months of the quarter under report.

Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1909 to 1918), Plague shows a diminution of 995 deaths, Cholera of 62, and Malaria of 10; on the other hand there is an increase of 204 deaths under Small-pox, 201 under Measles, 112 under Fevers, 543 under Diarrhoeal Diseases, 1,030 under Influenza, 458 under Nervous Diseases, 191 under Phthisis and 4,721 under Respiratory Diseases due largely to Pneumonia. The total mortality was 9,224 more than the decennial average. The mortality from all causes registered in the City during the quarter was 18,572, being 7,560 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1918 and 9,224 more than the decennial average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter. It became epidemic in the week ending 22nd March and continued so up to the week ending 28th June. 728 attacks, inclusive of 16 imported cases, were registered during the quarter under report against 732 in the second quarter of 1918, 337 in April, 259 in May and 132 in June. The number of imported cases was 5 in April, 11 in May and none in June. The number of deaths from Small-pox during the quarter was 463, being 112 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1918 and 204 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1909-1918); of these, 13 deaths were among recent arrivals. 118 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year of age during the quarter: 44 in April, 51 in May and 23 in June. Of these, 85 were not vaccinated and the vaccinal condition of the remaining 33 could not be ascertained. Among Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj 23 were primarily vaccinated, 8 males and 15 females and 2,314 re-vaccinated, 1,704 males and 610 females.

Cholera registered 86 deaths during the quarter against 8 in the second quarter of 1918, and 8,229 in the preceding quarter. 117 cases of Cholera were registered during the quarter: 48 in April, 22 in May and 47 in June. Of these, 24 cases were imported. The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 514: 256 in April, 218 in May and 40 in June, as compared with 385, 179 and 144, respectively, in the corresponding months of 1918. It was 390 more than in the preceding quarter, 194 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and 995 less than the decennial average. This was the lowest mortality from Plague in the second quarter with the exception of that in 1915 (322). The highest Plague mortality on a single day was 17 on 25th April and 11th May. The number of Plague attacks registered during the quarter was 608: 301 in April, 266 in May and 41 in June. The number of deaths from Plague among recent arrivals was 25 during the quarter.

During the quarter under review 744 deaths from Tuberculosis (683 from Tubercle of Lungs and 61 from other Tubercular Diseases) were registered against 616 in the preceding quarter and 601 in the second quarter of the last year. Out of these, 66 occurred among the inmates of the different War Hospitals. 45 cases of Enteric Fever were registered in the quarter, including 1 among those returned from the seats of war and 3 among new arrivals from other places. The number of deaths registered was 35. During the quarter under review, detailed inquiries regarding the sanitary condition of the Cinema theatres in the City were made by this Department. There are at present 15 Cinema theatres and in 4 of them water-closet and urinal accommodation was found insufficient. Action for the provision of additional accommodation has therefore been taken.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from Cholera and 2 attacks and 1 death from Small-pox in Bombay, on Tuesday. The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 165, as compared to 95 on the corresponding day of last year, and 110 in 1917.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 2nd August was 1,168 (excluding 48 still births), as against 1,088 in the preceding week and 625 in the corresponding week of last year and 572 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 62 compared to 57 in the preceding week and 33 last year and 30 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 269 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 245 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 460 as against 438 in the preceding week and 234 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 38 deaths from influenza as against 36 in the preceding week, 78 from ague and remittent fever, 36 from diarrhoea, 5 from small-pox, and 48 from dysentery and 18 from cholera.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:—

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	83	91
Brahmins	31	41
Lingaits	352	352
Bhatias	40	26
Hindus of other castes.	50	47
Hindus, Low Caste ...	246	189
Mussalmans	56	62
Parsis	31	28
Jews	70	78
Native Christians	57	47
Eurasians	62	37
Europeans	30	17
Buddhists	179	179

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The second of a series of capital sport was witnessed by a very large section of Bombay society, ladies and men, and thousands of the great unwasted opposite the sacred enclosure. At this time of the year, Bombay has to be grateful for anything in the way of sports, in the same way as the old lady said when she shot her husband: "Anything to kill the monotony of life." It was an ideal evening, but the ground, like the British rupee, was slippery, and in consequence, more than one horse became grossy at the jumps. But as luck would have it, the rain came down just as the last event—wrestling on horseback by two teams of the Central India Horse was terminating, and, as if by magic, Bombay society, or what is left of it while the Poona season is on, were congested in the drink tents like tinned sardines. The G. I. P. Railway Band "enliyened the proceedings" to adopt a classic Bobuism. Six events were down for discussion, but the sixth was too much of a good joke for a sudden course. This was the V. C. Race. Tilting at the ring and tent-pegging with Lances was won by Sherwood who, in the absence of Scott and Gerrand, the Light Horse warriors, was the hero of the day. He won the Individual Jumping for horses and ponies in which ladies were allowed to compete, but unhappily no ladies competed. The Ladies' Bending Race which attracted only a couple of "beaus" was won by Mrs. Robinson Ward, but her rival in the competition missed her chance by a snake's neck. She finished magnificently. The Aunt-Sally Stakes (Ladies' Nomination) was again won by Sherwood. Men rode the course including a fence and after handing their horses to syces put on hats and knelt with their backs to their partners who knocked off their hats with tennis balls. The musical chairs was another victory for Sherwood. It was most amusing, and it is to be hoped that it will be included in future programmes. To be candid, as far as mounted sports are concerned the wrestling on horseback by teams of the Central India Horse was the top-notch of the programme. We hope to see more of it hereafter.

Results:—

Tilting at the Ring and Tent-pegging:
1—Sherwood.
2—Aitken.

Individual Jumping:
1—Sherwood.
2—Silas.

Ladies' Bending Race:
Mrs. Robinson Ward.
Only two ladies competed.

Musical Chairs:
1—Sherwood.
2—Sergt.-Major Coy.

Aunt-Sally Stakes:
1—Sherwood.
2—Mour.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

PROCESS ISSUED AGAINST EDITOR OF NAYAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate an application was made on behalf of Mr. Sudhanath Mukerjee, Inspector of Hostels and Messes, Calcutta University, for process for defamation against Mr. Panchcowry Banerjee, editor of the "Nayak", a vernacular daily paper. It is alleged that the "Nayak" published imputations against the applicant to the effect that he was unfit for the post he is now holding and that he secured the appointment merely through the favour of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee. The Magistrate issued a process against the accused.

DEAD BODY IN THE SEA.

BROUGHT ASHORE.

Yesterday at about 9 a.m. Police Inspector Dyer, got the corpse that was seen floating in the sea, opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station brought ashore, with the help of Police sepoy No. 313 and a number of coolies. The body was taken up by means of a rope one end of which was thrown from the shore to get the body wrapped. The sea was as rough as during the last four days. The police made some enquiries to find out any relative or friend of the deceased but in vain. Eventually the corpse was sent to the morgue where an inquest was held in the evening.

CAUSE OF DROWNING UNKNOWN.

At the Coroner's Court, last evening, Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown Hindu male, whose corpse was seen floating in the sea opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station.

Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, a sepoy, in the P. W. Department said that he had seen the corpse floating in the sea on the 2nd instant, at about 6 p.m. He informed the police. The sea was rough and the corpse could not be dragged up.

Ragoo Luxman, Police sepoy No. 313, deposed that he had seen the body floating in the sea when he went near the Marine Lines, in consequence of certain information received on the 2nd instant. Efforts were made to get the body ashore every day since then, but they were unsuccessful, the sea being very rough. On Wednesday morning they dragged it out. The body had a sacred thread on it and there were some injuries on the body caused probably by contact with rocks. Enquiries were made but no friends or relatives of the deceased could be traced.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by drowning in the sea, but there was no evidence showing under what circumstances that occurred.

PUFFING UP RUBBISH AS COTTON.

TRADER GETS 3 YEARS FOR PRE-CONCEIVED FRAUD.

On the 23rd of July Mr. Oliveira the 2nd Presidency Magistrate gave judgment in a prosecution of considerable interest to the cotton trade of Bombay.

The accused Sooganmal Soojanmal trading under the style of S. Ramlal Sait was charged with cheating the Bombay Cotton Company in respect of Rs. 15,000 and Messrs. P. Chrystal Company in respect of Rs. 8,000. The facts of the case are briefly as follow:—

The accused who resided at Palladam, Madras Presidency, was in the habit of entering into correspondence with Cotton Commission Agents in Bombay and holding out that he held a number of bales of best Cambodia cotton which he desired to send to Bombay for sale. He used to send samples and in the two cases brought before the Courts, the sums of money mentioned above were advanced to the accused on the Railway Receipts. When the consignees however, took delivery of the cotton it was found that the bales contained nothing but a rubbish. It was proved during the course of the prosecutions that the accused after informing the complainants that his cotton was best Cambodia proceeded to buy through his agents rubbish cotton knowing it to be such.

The Magistrate in his judgment inter-alia stated "These are not cases of merely puffing up the quality of goods but of deliberate pre-conceived frauds practised by the accused." The accused was convicted and was sentenced to undergo in all three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default of payment a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMAN'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.

After an absence of a few weeks in Calcutta, the Bandman Operatic Company appeared at the Excelsior Theatre last night, in what was called a musical farce in three acts. It would surprise us if "Canary Cottage", the title of the piece new to Bombay had ever received as hearty reception as it did last night. The interpolation of musical items and the introduction of a capable dance by Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins, certainly provide some attractions, but the book is a poor affair. Situations are employed of anything, but an appetising character and the dialogue would, in many instances, be too coarse, even for a very second nare theatre, let alone the leading Thespian temple of so high a respectable town as Bombay.

The performers are not to be blamed, but the Bandman management would be well advised to give Bombay something elevating rather than such tawdry stuff as "Canary Cottage." The Company had not the case for such a musical farce either, or to imagine Mr. Ian Maxwell as a man sought after by all and sundry of womankind appeared hopelessly ludicrous. We were sorry for him. He did his best and so did the other members of the Company, but not one added to any reputation already obtained.

"Canary Cottage" will be repeated until further notice and then the Company will devote itself to vaudeville.

KALINATH ROY'S CASE.

LEAVE GRANTED FOR APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Leave for appeal has been granted by Privy Council in Nr. Kalinath Roy's case,

EXTENSION OF FRERE OVERBRIDGE.

SANCTION OF COST ASKED FOR.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 2nd August, 1919, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 5639 dated the 6th December, 1915, in which the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for the widening and extension of the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road at an estimated cost to the Municipality of Rs. 1,00,691. As was desired by the Corporation, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has given an assurance that it is prepared to extend its Tramway lines from the present terminus at Grant Road over the Frere Bridge, but it has declined to agree to contribute to the cost of reconstructing or widening the bridge. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company now proposes to take in hand the work of re-building the bridge. The estimates submitted with Mr. Cadell's letter No. 14896 of 27th July, 1915, (underlying the aforesaid Corporation Resolution) have been revised according to the current rates and stand as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Municipal share of cost payable to the B. B. and C. I. Railway for widening and extending the bridge	75,896
(2) Cost of acquiring the two structures and land for the low level road to the south of the west approach	51,142
Total Rs.	1,27,038

As the work is proposed to be taken in hand at a very early date, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the cost of Rs. 1,27,038 being met by way of an advance from Surplus Loan Balances pending adjustment against a new loan to be raised."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, recommending a grant.

BOMBAY HOTELS.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. G. V. Patwardhan and others, stating that keepers of boarding houses under the pretext of "war time" had raised their rates enormously, although the food supplied by some of them was of a very inferior kind, and that the applicants were exposed to attacks of cholera, influenza, etc., suggesting that the Municipal authorities should pay surprise visits to these places and inspect and analyse some of the articles of consumption supplied to the boarders and should not depend upon the reports of subordinates; requesting that endeavours might be made to bring about "a radical change in the system of hotels" in Bombay.

The Commissioner forwarded a copy of a note from the Assistant Health Officer, E Ward, in which it was stated:—

"The undersigned paid a surprise visit to the 'Vishi' (boarding house) complained of by the applicant. It was the hour of the morning meals; the complainant was not there. The undersigned found the place and the utensils absolutely clean—so the food (boiled rice, vegetables and milk) served, good and clean. As the food prices have gone up and the boarding house-keeper is bound to keep up to the standard of the former meals supplied, it entails more expense and in consequence he charges a couple of rupees more. Para. 3 requires no comments. Regarding para. 4, due inspection is made of all eating houses and boarding houses, and this department sees that all conditions of the license are duly enforced."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

UNABLE TO RETURN TO INDIA.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in "Young India" of New York:—

"I am exceedingly sorry that the Secretary of State's order prevents my going to India and England just when I wanted most to be there. India is in the grip of a terrible famine and the conditions there are very distressing. For the last 25 years of my life I have been taking active part in the work of famine relief and it pains me considerably to feel at this juncture that I should be unable to do anything for my people.

Events are developing rapidly in India and every Indian who feels for his country and is desirous of taking part in its life must feel that his place is there in the midst of his countrymen and not 12,000 miles away from home in a position of comparative safety, comfort and ease. Personally I am not sorry for having been in the United States during the war, but now I am overwhelmed with a sense of guilt at not being in India, to play my part in the great struggle which my countrymen are carrying on against such great odds. Even the fact that it is through no fault of mine that I cannot go to India just now affords me little consolation. It is a good work to create a world opinion in favour of Home Rule for India but the real field of work is India. Not even the world's moral support can help us decisively. India's freedom must be wrought by Indians themselves and in India. Even if one has to suffer for his opinions he must suffer in India. This war was fought to free the world. Its immediate effect is the tightening of the chains of those who were in bonds before and who were induced to fight for world democracy. Will the governing classes learn nothing from history?

DONATION TO HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The 'Pratap' of Agra understands that a Hindu gentleman who does not want to disclose his name has donated a lakh of rupees to the Benares Hindu University.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7th OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

1032-17—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Surajmal Keshrimal v Messrs Kaniram Kissallal, Moti and Devi, J S 22-8-19.

FOR DISMISSAL IN COURT.

1557-19—N C Dalal, Laxmidas Girdhardas a firm v Bhutaji Burhmal a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-18—Re Fatmabai widow of Ismail Kassm Kawaria, Smethm B and Co, Mukhji Meghji Mulji and ors v Ebrahim Esmail Casam, Edgelow B W and Co, Part heard.

1-19—Re Sakharam Sitaram deceased.—Sabnis & G. Sitaram Sadashiv Kapade v. Bai Jankibai widow, Khan L & M.

SHORT CAUSE.

1105-19—Payne and Co, Sir Shapurji B Broacha Kt v Nusserwanji Ardisher Bomonji Mulla and anr, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard 29-7-19.

LONG CAUSES.

1304-18—Jehangir M and S. Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hussein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.

1113-16—Soondersdas and Co, B J Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Ramsey Raja, Mulla and M.

926-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Keshorbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D, Tyabjee D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

946-17 Surajmal and Co, Seth Pordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Poverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1339-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soondersdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

869-18—J C B Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Sir Mahomed Yusuf Esmail Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2077-19—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram v Zulekabai widow and ors.

2091-19 Shamrao M and H, Jameo Soonder Patel and anr v Lakhamsey Vijpal Vira.

2100-19—Amarchand and M, Messrs Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Messrs Hemchand Muticnand a firm.

2104-19 Amarchand and M, Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Jiwanji Noorbhoy.

2103-19—Shamrao M and H, Chaganlal Kasturchand a firm v Meghji Jugjiwan a firm.

2112-19—Amarchand and M, Messrs Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Ramdas Kapurchand a firm, Jamsedji R and D.

2157-19—Amarchand and M, S K Harji and Co a firm v Messrs Ramchand Harichand a firm.

1918-19—Motichand and D, Somchand Deokaran a firm v Tricumdas Khimji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

S C 1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji and Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas and ors, Daph F and D, Amar and Mom.

1354-19—Vachha & Co., Nathubhai Nagindas v. Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P & P.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Bord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaxiram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Laichand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Muichand, Purnanand and Ors.

1209-19—Khahas & Co., Edulji Rustomji v. Fatmabai, Jam R & D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji K and Co.

761-19—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal, Tribhowandas v Karsondas Mowji and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and Dev, Shroff and D, Daph F and D.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-Beneral of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershah and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913—Vachha and Co, In Re The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wvg Co Ltd in Liquidation v Sakerlal Dayabhai Desai applicant, Bhai K and P. J S dated 31-7-19.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913—Bhai K and G, In Re The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wvg Co Ltd in Liquidation v Girdharilal H Mehta Liquidator, Vachha and Co, Nation witnesses as per J N Order.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1648-18—Mans H M and Co, Deokabai widow v Naubai, Ragh N and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT).

707-18—M V Gokhale, Chintaman Parashram Prabhu Desai and anr v Sharadabai widow, In person.

264-19—Ard H D and Co, B Ruttonshaw and Co a firm v Gulam Hoosein Mulla Dossaji and anr, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1386-18—Amin and D, (for a pauper), Esmail Vali Vasta v Abdulla Valji Vasta and anr, Kanga and S, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1634-19—Ragh N and Co, Jayantilal Motilal and Co a firm v Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, Dastur and Co.

1850-19—Khand L and M, Sheobmal Hazarimal and Co a firm v Ramchandra Keshav Suraokar, Mandlal and Kher.

LONG CAUSES.

1393-18—Bhai K & G, Lakhraj Lekchand v. Mathuradas Lowji & anr, Ard H D & Co.

239-18—Jeh M & S, Muledhar Luxminarayen v. Syed Mahomed Valad Syed Ahmed Jagirdar, Hiralal Th & Co.

1296-18—Edg G W & Co., Mirza Abd. Shishdi Frooshzada Isphani v. Messrs. Haji Syed M Kazrani & Sons, Little & Co.

872-18—Mulla & M, Bai Jenbboo widow & anr v. Esufally Mahomedally Bancoukwalla & ors, Jam R & D.

786-18—Crawford B & Co., Jayavar Eashwant Danjee v. Jagannath Vishwanath Diwadkar & anr, Ard H D & Co.

472-16—Daph F & D, Eva Gonsolves ors v. Dominic Mary Cardozurdon & ors, ors, Vachha & Co.

782-18—Daph F & D, Sakarchand Tolakchand & Sons a firm v. Hajarimal Tmiaji & ors, Vachha & Co.

212-18—Payne & Co., Amrtlal Prabhudas v. Dossabhai Hirachand, M a H M & Co.

1562-18—Madh K & Ch, Mavji Premji & anr v. Monji Walji & ors, Cap. & V.

1691-18—Mer K & Co., Nusserwanji Nanabhai Rathiwalla v. Messrs C Pestonji Ramanbhai a firm, Bhai K & G.

581-18—Jam R & D, Isharadas Gorakram a firm v. Amerdas Sukebram a firm, M B Chothia.

1085-17—Amin and D, Umedram Jivabhai a firm v Tarachand Savantram, Malvi M R and Co.

1890-17—Amin and Desai, Umedram Jivabhai a firm v Tarachand Savantram, Malvi M R and Co.

297-19—Malvi M R and Co, Bhagwandas Nataram a firm v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.

English Mail steamer Nellore, due at 8 a.m.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary Adjourned General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, August, 8.

G. I. P. Bycoulla Mechanics' Institute dance at 8-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Pasni and Gradur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 1 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 20
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

LECTURE ON SWADESHI.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road, when Mahatma Gandhi, Jadavji Maharaj and Pandit Lalan will speak on "Swadeshi."

FANCEY DRESS PEACE DANCE.

The Mazagon Institute will have a Fancy Dress dance in celebration of the signing of the Peace between the Allies and Germany, on Saturday 9th August at 9-30 p.m. at the old St. Peter's School, Mazagon.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd. reports following delays in transit on Cablegrams.

Bombay to London—Full rate, one day.
Bombay to London—Deferred, two days.
London to Bombay—Full rate, two days.
London to Bombay—Deferred, five days.

CHOLERA AT GORAI.

A correspondent writes:—

Cholera is raging at Gorai in Salsette, Thana District, and many have died of it. If the authorities send the suffering immediate help and relief, it will be most thankfully received and much good would result. Stock medicines might be entrusted to the Rev. Father M. F. Pereira, Vicar, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Church, near Gorai, and Rev. H. de Souza, Curate of Gorai.

"Any one driving a ROVER need envy no one else his Car."

THE FAMOUS
ROVER CARS
WILL ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Prices and Particulars on application.

Register your orders immediately to save disappointment.

Sole Agents:
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
or whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
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who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX.
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Largest Stock in India.
Gems Jewellery
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All sorts Indian & Parisian make
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FRESH CONSIGNMENT
— *JUST RECEIVED* —
White Ordinary Marble Flooring.
English Ornamental Flooring.
White Glazed Tile for Flooring & Dado
PRICES REASONABLY LOW.
Apply for Particulars:
F. Muraglia & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WANTED.
WANTED HOUSE or self-contained FLAT in Bandra preferably on Turner Road for immediate occupation. Rent upto Rs. 200. Advertiser will also like to hear of suitable flats in Chowpatti or Colaba. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.
½, ¾, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest price.
Motors shortly expected:
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STEAM
GALVANISED
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ASBESTOS, RUBBER,
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DO DOCTORS CURE?
To cure a disease completely the fundamental cause must be removed—and how can this be done by medicines which are distasteful both to the body and the brain? You have broken the laws of Nature, and Nature, therefore, is the only real conqueror of disease!
If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult.
DR. S. B. MADON.
D.P. (America)
Consulting hours: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.
All chronic diseases cured by scientific drugless methods.
NATURE CURE CONSULTING ROOM.
TAJ BUILDING
Entrance (Wallace Street), Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 7th August, 1919.

"GROWING WORSE."

We fear that the correspondence that has taken place between Sir George Barnes and Mr. Gandhi has not attracted the attention that the subject matter of it demands. The illuminating and thought-compelling articles that Mr. C. F. Andrews has been specially contributing to this journal, throw a flood of light upon the Indian question in South Africa which the correspondence discusses. Mr. Andrews believes that at bottom the question is the same as in America. Only in South Africa it has not assumed the acute stage that it has in America. But it is in South Africa, as in America, one of race superiority. Mons. Finot in his great work on the subject has shown by producing scientific evidence that race-superiority is a myth and a superstition. But superstitions die hard, especially when to superstition are allied material considerations. It is a cruel irony that whilst the war was going on in Europe, the Allied Powers were willing and grateful enough for the assistance of the Negros as well as the Asiatics. But immediately the war is over, racial superiority and consequent arrogance assert themselves with more than their former virulence. Indeed, as a writer in the "Quarterly Review" remarks, in order to silence Japan on the point of equality of coloured races, the Allies did not hesitate to compromise Chinese claims and virtually to hand over Shantung to Japan. As the writer adds, this is a grave blot on the Treaty.

It is now easy to understand the reason why the prejudice against our countrymen in South Africa is manifesting itself in an acute form and what it means. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary for the Government of India and for us to leave no stone unturned to see that Indian interests in South Africa do not suffer from this eruption of race prejudice. Whilst it is satisfactory to learn from Sir George Barnes that the Government of India are doing all in their power to protect Indian rights in the Transvaal, it is a matter for regret that, as Mr. Gandhi has clearly shown, they are not as fully informed as they should be. For instance, Sir George Barnes thinks that the Union Government have rightly contended that they have, so far as trade rights are concerned, not only respected vested rights but also rights newly created. A study of the facts set forth by Mr. Gandhi proves the opposite. The position at the time of the settlement of 1914 was that Indians were able to trade in the Gold Area without let or hindrance. An attack on this right was contemplated, but it never eventuated. It was in view of this threatening cloud that the settlement protected vested rights. And how were these to be protected? Let General Smuts answer: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights." It is clear that the existing laws were not to be interpreted to curtail vested rights. There would be no question of new legislation restricting such rights as the Asiatics Act does. It is then the manifest duty of the Government of India to ask for the veto of the obnoxious measure, as being in breach of the Compact of 1914. That Compact, as Mr. Gandhi recalled at one of the meetings addressed by him, was witnessed by Sir Benjamin Robertson, who was specially deputed to South Africa to represent the Government of India. The latter ought, therefore, to know what it means. If it means anything it means at least this: that no fresh disabilities could be added to those already existing and that *the Indians could look forward to a gradual relaxation of the existing ones.* The result has been the reverse of expectations The race prejudice has re-asserted itself.

But the duty of the public is no less than that of the Government. This tremendous prejudice will yield only to continuous pressure of enlightened public opinion. The civilised world is sensitive to public opinion if it is enlightened. The public must, therefore, have facts before them. We have fortunately in our midst an influential body, specially devoted to the purpose. We refer to the Imperial Citizenship Association. It has brains, it has money and it is located in the first city of India. We call upon its officials to do their duty. Let them collect, collate and publish facts. The case of our countrymen is just. It is not difficult of solution. Such a case can only be lost by criminal neglect on our part. *Vigilantibus non dormientibus equitas subvenit.* We know our appeal will not fall upon deaf ears. The Association has already moved by having convened a public meeting. We hope it was only the beginning of its activity in this direction.

ILLUSIONS OF THE PAST.

Among the British statesmen now in power, Lord Milner is probably the least qualified to speak on the future of coloured populations with sympathy and discernment. The opinions of Lord Milner, expressed in "The Nation and the Empire," may now be considered obsolete, but Lord Milner is one of those people who regard their own views as based on the rock-bottom facts of human nature which may change in their aspect without varying in the substance. Speaking on the colour question and the development of overseas possessions, he said at Oxford that it was absurd to denounce past policy as exploitation. What was it then that drew adventurous men to go abroad and acquire possessions themselves? Lord Milner is not accustomed to examine or to understand the objects of men on the hypothesis of altruistic emotions. So far as the motive of colonial enterprise is concerned, he is probably right; he took care to add that he did not say that the colonies and protectorates were not often grossly exploited by the Powers that possessed them. It is a circuitous way of contradicting his contention that it was absurd to denounce colonial policy as "exploitation." The pioneers of colonisation had no sophistical regard for anything except the immediate interest of material gain and they pursued their task without much sentiment. They sought their own fortune. It has happened that in the process they and their successors displaced the original populations, some tribes becoming extinct, others being reduced to helotry. There have been, of course, differences in the degree of racial ruthlessness. The Dutch type of colonisation, which subsequently attracted Germany, proceeded on the brutal assumption that the primitive nations had no business to hinder new-comers or to take away from their immediate gains. The British model recognised the unassimilable qualities of the original inhabitants but on the whole tried to give them some room for existence. Between the two ideals there have been oscillations of policy, but no frank critic has succeeded in hiding the motives of cupidity. With the knowledge of facts, the British nation, as such, seldom acquiesced in wrong-doing and the tradition of humane treatment of "natives" is still being painfully shaped.

We would, therefore, accept Lord Milner's eulogy of the past with reserve but welcome the resolve for the future which he expressed. He most emphatically said that the present policy was vigorously directed towards the prevention of abuses. And there is plenty of scope for interpreting this aim within the British Empire. To say that British colonial policy is on the whole better than Belgian is not saying much; to know that horrid malpractices exist in South Africa and are evolving in East Africa is a better incentive to faithful action than the praise of imaginary conditions in the past. Lord Milner spoke of the moral side of colonial responsibilities. We are glad that he has recognised them with regard to coloured peoples. The hope of the latter, however, lies not in the obligations of the practices of the present, but on the new principle which justifies the mandatory system. There are two possibilities. Either the acts sanctioned by the Peace Conference by way of annexation would be mitigated by a policy of regard for the despoiled peoples; or the mandatory colonies themselves would degenerate in the mode of their administration and become indistinguishable from territories openly exploited. There are reasons for the fear that the new system of mandates might prove to be a respectable disguise for spoliation; against that possibility there is nothing save the word of statesmen and the sentiments of warmth created by the war. President Wilson once said that he did not believe in the theory of trusteeship, and beyond a certain stage of national evolution, the trustee becomes a parasitic encumbrance. If there is any moral superiority in the practice of the mandatory system, it will be seen in the readiness of the trustees to hand over power in time to the people who are governed. And what is it that is behind the mandate itself? Nothing but the conscience of nations.

Lord Milner said that in the process of developing the people in charge, the emissaries of the mandatory power would inevitably get rich; such certainly has been the experience of the past. The danger is that the incidental phase of getting rich completely eclipses the fervent mission of liberating the people. In all this, subject peoples cannot help having a feeling of weary scepticism which can be dispelled only by fresh experiences. It is better not to invoke the past or to brood on the indefinite future, while scandals that can be removed with good-will are in front of us. Before doing good, it is well to undo wrongs. A few days previous to Lord Milner's declarations, Colonel Amery was dilating on the same theme in the House of Commons. He spoke of the health of settlers and the mission of helping an impoverished world, adding that "in the labour problem, our main hope lay in inducing the native to become a cultivator." We understand. But why speak of "inducing" the poor native to produce raw materials and supply labour while in experience methods less ceremonious than "inducing" are well-known? We are not inclined to be in a hurry to rejoice in the advent of a new era. The only argument to command hope is what occurred to Lord Milner when he said: "If the material advantage derived from their trusteeship was unquestionable, was there not also a moral side?"

Notes of the Day.

Fraternal Regard.

To remind bureaucrats about the Punjab seems to be like pointing to the wart on grand-mother's nose. The other day Sir Reginald Craddock laid it down that the public meeting in Rangoon should not have a word said about the suppression of disturbances in the Punjab. Now Sir Harcourt Butler has ruled in the U. P. Legislative Council that there should be no reference whatsoever made by members to the Punjab. Why? Because it is a controversial question! The Hon. Mr. Gokaranath Misra in the course of a speech of congratulation on the victory of the Allies, was about to thank Sir Harcourt Butler on keeping his head on his shoulders. We think that there is as much ground for thankfulness for evils spared as for blessings received. And the speaker was merely anxious incidentally to congratulate the Lieut.-Governor on the sanity with which he faced the situation in his province; but Sir Harcourt Butler would not allow the work of a brother pale by contrast with his own. It is a creditable display of good feeling towards an errant brother, and that is all that can be said in favour of it.

Lala Lajpatrai.

Now that the war has come to an end there can be no justification whatever for the continuance of the order preventing Lala Lajpatrai from coming back to his mother-country or proceeding to England, which he is so anxious to do. In a recent communication addressed to "Young India" of New York, he says: "Events are developing rapidly in India and every Indian who feels for his country and is desirous of taking part in its life must feel that his place is there in the midst of his countrymen and not 12,000 miles away from home in a position of comparative safety, comfort and ease." Here he refers both to the political situation and the prevailing famine distress in this country. As one who was a prominent and devoted labourer in the field of famine relief during the past quarter of a century he is naturally deeply pained that he should be unable at present to do anything for his countrymen in distress. Whatever the cogency of the reasons that might have induced the British and Indian authorities—and Lala Lajpatrai's countrymen know of no such reasons—to look upon him as an "undesirable" person during the continuance of war, no earthly good can be served—but on the other hand much mischief caused—by not permitting Lala Lajpatrai to return to India Neither Sir George (now Lord) Cave nor Mr. Montagu was able to convince a single countryman of the Punjab patriot that he was in German pay or that he was a conspirator against the British Government. The idea was preposterous in the extreme to anyone conversant with the Lala's whole political career. We hope the embargo against his return to India will be raised without further delay

Woman Franchise in India.

In view of the disappointing conclusions of the Southborough Committee and the equally unsatisfactory proposals of the Government of India on the question of enfranchisement of Indian women, the latter have done well to depute even at this late hour a few representative delegates to fight for their cause before the bar of public opinion in Great Britain. The speeches made on the occasion of the send-off given to the two talented delegates, Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata and Miss Mitha Tata, ought to convince all impartial observers that there is no basis whatever for the amazing statement of Lord Southborough that there is no demand for franchise by women in India. So far as the educated womanhood of India is concerned, we are aware of not a single member thereof who has declared that she and her class are against being given the franchise. As for the men, except for a few obscurantists and reactionaries from the so-called orthodox Hindu and Mussalman ranks,—the same "pillars" of their respective societies, who oppose the enfranchisement of the depressed classes—the educated classes as a body have declared themselves in favour of according to their women the same right of vote and election as they themselves expect to get.

A Wrong Notion.

As the British public is likely to be misled by the views put forward by Lord Southborough and some of his colleagues and as the cause of Indian reform, as a whole, is also likely to be jeopardised if the impression gets abroad there that the educated classes in India, who claim wider franchise for themselves, are not prepared to extend the same rights to women, it becomes essential that every effort should be made in India as well as in England to disabuse the minds of the authorities and the public of this wrong notion. We would urge our women friends in Bombay and elsewhere to try to depute early a few more representative Indian women to England to cooperate with Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. and Miss Tata and Mrs. Besant in their fight for recognition of Indian women's rights.

A Welcome Step.

Sir Edward Gait has done well in issuing orders prohibiting Government servants in Behar and Orissa from accepting in future "dalis" or presents, which are usually made to officials by members of the non-official public on the occasion of the former's tours. Though as a rule Government servants are distinctly forbidden from accepting any presents save flowers and such other trifles, every one knows that the rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance in the case of not a few touring officials, high and low, and that no province is an exception in this respect. The system of "dali" presents in Behar and Orissa as well as in Bengal has assumed the proportions of a scandal. As Sir Edward Gait acknowledges, such a practice not only leads to corruption but throws an unfair burden on Government officers. Sir Edward Gait's salutary example deserves to be followed by heads of Governments in other provinces where such undesirable practices are not unknown.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Raja of Jawhar at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Sardar Dastur Nowsherwan Girl's High School, Poona, on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Ball at Government House on Tuesday.

Sir Greenwood Mears, the new Chief Justice of Allahabad, Lady Mears and two daughters, will arrive in Bombay on the 14th October.

Mr. P. C. Plowden, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Agra, is transferred to the Government of India as Under Secretary, Revenue and Agriculture Department.

DISASTER IN AERIAL VOYAGE

CRASH OF A CAPRONI AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 6.

ROME.—A Caproni aeroplane flying from Venice to Milan crashed from four thousand feet at Verona. Fourteen were killed.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERANCE AT LUCERNE.

ACCUSATION AGAINST GERMAN SOCIALIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

LUCERNE.—At the conference of the Labour and Socialist International, there was much criticism of the alleged lack of vigour on the part of the action commission during the war. A dramatic scene occurred when Vandervelde accused the German Socialists of weakening the International, because they had destroyed its prestige. It was the first time that the Belgian and German Socialists had been confronted in the International since the war. Vandervelde said that socialism was never so strong and yet the International had never been so weak, because Belgium and France were still bleeding from their wounds. It was impossible to restore the International until the Germans admitted or the Conference recorded its condemnation of their responsibility for the war.

The German delegate Morekenbuhr begged the Conference not to pursue the discussion because the Socialists in Heichstag were now demanding that everything should be cleared up and all documents published having no desire to shield the guilty.

Vandervelde reserved right to raise the matter at the next Conference because effective action by the International was impossible until the question had been settled.

The Chairman, Mr. Henderson, suggested that the Germans should prepare a party statement on the responsibility for submission to the next Congress and thus obviate further discussion and promote unity.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACK TO STEM IT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 6.

A telegram from Archangel dated 30th July says, yesterday's trouble with two Russian regiments emphasises almost the insuperable difficulty of effectively combatting the propaganda of the Bolsheviks whose agents are everywhere working among the illiterate Russians. Although completely unsuccessful in the districts, which have experienced the terrors of Bolshevist rule thousands of Russians in the Northern army have not experienced this and therefore believe the wonderful stories of the agitators who dribble through the lines in the guise of deserters, desirous of fighting the Bolsheviks. It is quite impossible to distinguish the genuine from the false.

The Russian and British authorities are straining every nerve to counterattack the propaganda by dropping anti-Bolsevik leaflets and despatching agents by aeroplane behind the Bolshevik lines.

General Ironside's headquarters have been moved to Archangel from Beresnik.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS FOR THE FRONT.

NEXT PROBABLE BOLSHEVIK MOVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 6.

A telegram from Archangel says five hundred Russian officers trained in England have arrived there en route for the front. There are indications that the front will soon be completely occupied by the Russians.

Many military experts think that the Bolsheviks will not attack until the British withdrawal is completed. On the other hand, many believe that the Bolsheviks will not be able to overrun North Russia as is reported.

Thousands of Siberian prisoners from Germany are arriving within the next few weeks from England.

EX-BAVARIAN CROWN PRINCE'S TRIAL.

READY TO APPEAR BEFORE COURT OR DIET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Aug. 6.

BERLIN.—The "Muenchener Zeitung" publishes a letter from the ex-Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht to the President of the Bavarian Diet in which he expresses unwillingness to recognise a court in which the prosecutor is also the judge. Prince Rupprecht is ready to appear before a Bavarian court and surrender himself to the Bavarian Diet. Should the Diet agree to his surrender to an inter-Allied court he will then comply.

"COMPLETE AND SPLENDID VICTORY."

TRIBUTE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF SUCCESS.

INDIA'S RESPONSE TO CALL FOR FREEDOM.

PREMIER'S RESOLUTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Aug. 6.

The Prime-Minister, on Wednesday, moves a resolution of thanks, "firstly to the officers, petty-officers and the men of the Navy and Royal Marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and the courage, resource, and devotion with which during the four years of constant peril, they maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, conveyed the armies from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of the ruthless foe.

"Secondly, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and the men of the armies in the field for the matchless valour and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency, and patience, of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which carried them, through the four years of strenuous toil, to complete and splendid victory.

"Thirdly, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and the men of Air Force for their brilliant daring and conspicuous services overseas and overland.

"Fourthly, to the gallant troops from the Dominions Overseas, from India and from the Crown Colonies, for the promptitude with which they responded to the call for justice and freedom, and for the noble part they played, in conjunction with their comrades of the British Islands, in securing triumph of right over wrong.

"Fifthly, to the women of medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending the sick and the wounded, and other duties faithfully and bravely discharged.

"Sixthly, to the officers and men of the mercantile marine for fine fearless seamanship, whereby our people were preserved from want and our cause from disaster.

"Seventhly, that this House both acknowledge, with deep submission and reverence, the heroism of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and tenders its sympathy to their relatives in the hour of their sorrow and their pride."

Mr. Lloyd George also moves a resolution recording the profound sense of admiration and gratitude for the supreme service rendered to the British nation by Field-Marshal Foch as Generalissimo of the Allied armies.

Identical resolutions will be proposed by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords. The proposals for money-grants to victorious leaders will be brought up by Mr. Lloyd George to-day, in the form of a message from the King.

FIGHT ANNINERSARY OF WAR.

GREAT PAGEANT OF SEA SERVICES IN THAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

The splendid part played by the Navy and Mercantile Marine in the war was fittingly recognised, to-day, the fifth anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war, by a great pageant of sea services on the Thames. Over a hundred and fifty craft participated in procession from the London Bridge to Chelsea, including the royal barge with Their Majesties on board, and the Admiralty barge, also the vessels representing the Navy, Mercantile Marine, Ministry of Shipping, Customs, Lloydes, National Lifeboat Institution, Wireless Telegraphists, Sea Scouts, Fishermen, Mission to Seamen, River Police, Port of London Authority, and the Thames Conservancy.

The King, in Admiral's uniform, accompanied by the Queen, left Buckingham Palace at 3-30 and drove, via the Mall, Strand, Cannon Street, to the Custom House jetty, where they embarked on the Royal barge which headed the procession. Both the banks of the river were lined by huge cheering crowds. The bridges under which the procession passed were filled with enthusiastic spectators, whilst the river outside the course of procession was alive with craft. The weather was fine but cloudy. On arrival at the Cadogan Pier Chelsea, Their Majesties disembarked to the accompaniment of a salute of twenty-one guns fired by the naval picket-boats, and took their places on the grand strand on the embarkment, whence the King took the salute of boats. Thereafter, the Lord Mayor led the procession back to London Bridge.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

TO DISTINGUISHED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

"The Times" says, that the Government will propose that Parliament grant one hundred thousand each to Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Haig, fifty thousand to Admiral Jellicoe and Lord French and small sums to Field-Marshals Allenby, Plumer; Generals Horne, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Marshall, Milne and Trenchard, making altogether six hundred thousand.

OFFICERS FOR AIR FORCE.

TRAINING COLLEGE TO BE OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

The Air Ministry announces that the Royal Air Force cadet college for training officers of the Air Force will be opened in February. Fifty-five cadets will be admitted by the same competitive examination as for Sandhurst and Woolwich and the cadetships for Navy. Candidates may compete for one or more of the above colleges and cadetships alternatively at the same examination which will be held in November. Candidates must be aged between 17½ and 19 on the 1st January, 1920, and must pass a medical examination. The course at the college will last for two years.

GENERAL SMUTS BACK IN S. AFRICA.

SPLENDID RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

CAPETOWN.—General Smuts arrived from Paris to-day and was given a splendid reception.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

SPEAKER TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the speaker would preside over the Parliamentary Committee on federal devolution. He hoped to announce the composition of the Committee before recess.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS' MISSION.

OPENING NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 6.

Weltzer, the President of the Budapest Workers' and Soldiers' Council, has arrived in Vienna commissioned by the new ministry to open negotiations with the Entente. Haubrich. The new Hungarian war minister, has decreed strict martial law. Perfect order prevails.

FINANCIAL DELEGATES OF AUSTRIAN MISSION.

DEPARTURE TO VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

ST. GERMAINS.—The financial and territorial delegates of the Austrian mission left this evening for Vienna where they will remain for a week returning to St. Germains about the 15th August. Renner who is awaiting the arrival of Austrian counter-proposals, will not leave before Wednesday evening.

POLICE STRIKE AT BIRMINGHAM.

LOOTING BY HOOLIGANS AT LIVERPOOL.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

Four hundred police have now struck in Birmingham.

There are no further strike developments except at Liverpool where gangs of hooligans indulged in widespread looting and wrecking of shops before they were dispersed by troops with fixed bayonets.

A number of tanks are in readiness and the battleship Valiant and two destroyers have arrived in Mersey to protect the docks where there have been some attempts at looting and incendiarism. At least sixty arrests have been made.

LOOTING RENEWED IN LIVERPOOL.

CROWDS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

Looting was renewed in Liverpool, yesterday evening, but huge crowds were dispersed by uniformed police with batons.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

STRIKE "NOT AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE BUT A MUTINY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt stated that the police situation had not materially altered, though a number of men who had refused duty, had increased slightly.

The figures were:—
The Metropolitan area 1,056 out of 19,000.
The City of London 57 out of 1,170.
Liverpool 923 out of 2,100.
Birmingham 118 out of 1,256.
Birkenhead 106.
Bootle 63.
Wallasey 1.

No man of any other force had refused duty. (Cheers.) On the contrary, many forces had held meetings repudiating the strike. Mr. Shortt emphasised that the strike was not an ordinary industrial dispute but a mutiny. The Government could not entertain any question of a compromise (cheers) or of reinstatement of the dismissed men.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN STRIKE WORK.

IN SYMPATHY WITH POLICE UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

Six hundred men of the Mine Elms branch of the Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen struck at midnight in sympathy with the police union, consequently the service on London and South-Western Railway is restricted.

200 ARRESTS MADE.

LABOUR PARTY DECIDES ON GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., August 6.

Gangs of hooligans, including women, beginning at midnight Saturday systematically looted the shops, chiefly grocers, jewellers, bootmakers and hosiers in the Scotland Road district of Liverpool. They had things pretty much their own way, women and children sitting on the pavement trying on boots and clothing and discarding misfits. Pianos were dragged out of the music shop and the looters held a concert in the street, but the gang pillaging the provision store were trapped by a force of police consisting of recruits, detectives and special constables, who charged with batons and arrested twenty-three, defeating several attempts at rescue. The troops at one point fired a volley but none was hurt. The looters when charged, escaped into side streets and then returned into the main thoroughfares to complete pillaging.

RIOTING RESUMED.

Th rioting ceased at four in the morning and was resumed on Sunday morning when the bottling stores in Vauxhall Road was raided. Two motor lorries filled with troops came up and arrested all the looters. A hostile crowd threw stones at the troops who fired over their heads. One man climbed on to a lorry and tried to wrench the bayonet from a soldier. Two or three warning shots were fired without effect and then two were fired at a man who collapsed and was taken to the hospital, unconscious. Altogether two hundred arrests were made between midnight and noon. Sixteen hundred more troops have arrived in the city and the authorities are confident of maintaning order. The troops have hitherto protected the main portion of the city.

A meeting convened by the Labour Party in Liverpool resolved to call a general strike in sympathy with the police union and as a protest against the Government attack on trade unionism.

There was extensive looting last evening at Birkenhead where a hundred police are on strike.

SERIOUS COAL SITUATION.

MEETING OF SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., August 6.

The Supreme Economic Council sitting in London on the 1st and 2nd inst. discussed, among other things the difficulty of securing for Europe adequate supplies of coal, food and raw materials. The coal situation was recognised to be of the utmost gravity as the coal production of Europe has fallen to a dangerously low figure. The Council referred these questions to special sub-committees, of which that on coal meets in Paris to-day. The Council further decided to urge upon the various Governments the vital necessity of increasing production and reducing consumption of coal in Europe during the present period of short supplies. The Council took special notice of the grave situation in Italy as regards coal.

TEN THOUSAND ASHINGTON MINERS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

Ten thousand miners at Ashington in Northumberland have struck for a six hour shift.

STOPPAGE OF POLICE LEAVE.

350 ARRESTS AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

All police leave has been stopped in order to reduce extra duty owing to dismissals. Hitherto 350 arrests have been made at Liverpool. One death has occurred and the damage is estimated at over a quarter of a million sterling.

LIVERPOOL TRAMWAYMEN ON STRIKE.

YORKSHIRE MINERS NOT TO ACCEPT GOVT. FORMULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

Liverpool tramway men have struck owing to a dispute over back pay. Meetings of Yorkshire miners to-day passed resolutions reaffirming the decision of the Council not to accept the Government formula.

REDUCTION IN COST OF LIVING.

SURPLUS ARMY FOODSTUFFS ORDERED TO BE SOLD IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

WASHINGTON.—With the purpose of reducing the cost of living, the War Department has ordered immediate sale to the general public of all the surplus army foodstuffs.

SERIOUS BOMBING OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND WIFE FATALLY BURNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

LOS ANGELES.—A bomb explosion followed by fire this morning destroyed the house of the ex-assistant federal attorney-general, Mr. Oscar Lawler, who with his wife were probably fatally burned. It is believed that the outrage was done in revenge for Mr. Lawler prosecuting some dynamiters several years ago.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

BELGRADE.—The Cabinet has resigned.

GENERAL STRIKE AT BALE.

ZURICH ALSO AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

BERNE.—The strike of dye-workers at Bale for increased pay has led to a general strike apparently promoted by the Bolshevists with the object of engineering a revolution. A strong force of troops with machine-guns is patrolling the city. Hitherto six rioters have been killed and several injured. The strike has now spread to Zurich where tramways have ceased work.

BRILLIANT MARCH PAST OF INDIAN TROOPS.

RECEPTION WONDERFULLY ENTHUSIASTIC.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

London was delighted with the fine spectacle of the marchpast of the Indian troops. The contingent consisted of two thousand stalwart fellows who had seen hard fighting in Gallipoli, Palestine and Mesopotamia. It included 500 Indian officers and at the head of procession rode the distinguished British leaders of the Indian troops including Generals Cox, Egerton, Jacobs, Mellies and Delamain. The marchpast was under the command of General Costello. Leading the rank and file was Lieut.-Colonel Gibbon while at the head of the mass of troops rode General Money. The weather was overcast but dry. Thousands lined the streets and every window was filled with the onlookers. The reception of the troops was wonderfully enthusiastic, flowers being thrown into the ranks throughout the route.

A great crowd near the Cenotaph watched the Indians salute impressively their fallen British comrades. The following is the text of the King's speech to the troops:—

"It is with the feelings of pride and gratification that I welcome in my home this representative contingent of the British and Indian officers and men of my army in India. I am specially glad that this meeting should take place when we are celebrating peace after victory. I deeply regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented your joining the troops of the Empire and the Allies in the victory procession on July 19th. I thank the British troops for their magnificent services in the field and I gratefully recognise the prompt and cheerful response of the territorials to the country's call, their patient endurance of the prolonged separation from their homes and the sacrifices they have made in giving up their occupations in civil life. When a temporary trouble arose in India they, in common with their comrades from Mesopotmia, who were on their way home, of their free will remained at their posts though their home-coming was at hand. The exemplary conduct of all filled me and their countrymen with admiration.

I heartily thank all my Indian soldiers for their loyal devotion to me and my Empire, for their sufferings cheerfully borne in the various campaigns in which they served in lands and climates so different from their own. At times their hearts must have been sad at the long separation from their homes but they fought and died bravely. They rivalled the deeds of their ancestors and established new and glorious traditions which they can hand on to their children for ever. I am glad to see among you representatives of the Imperial Service troops and I thank the princes of the Native States in India and their subjects for their noble response to the call made by me for the defence of the Empire and for the cause in which the Allies fought and conquered. I know you will all unite with me in gratitude to God for the victory we achieved. I trust you will all enjoy your visit to England. May you return in safety and take with you to your homes and villages my personal message of thanks and goodwill."

"OUR DEBT TO INDIA."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" APPRECIATION OF INDIAN CONTINGENT'S SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader on 'Our Debt to India' says it cannot be too widely known that the Indian contingent saved the situation at the first battle of Ypres.

SALE OF INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVES.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN RUPEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

"The Times" mentions as worthy of consideration the suggestion that a portion of the Indian currency reserves should be sold on the condition that payment is made in silver rupees. It is claimed that this would result in a considerable profit to the reserves and the Indian demand for silver for coinage would be correspondingly reduced.

FIUME QUESTION.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" states that the Supreme Council has sent a message to Lieut.-Col. Romanelli, Chief of the Italian military mission at Budapest, that the new Hungarian Government ought first to disarm the Red Army and then to hold elections with the object of summoning the constituent assembly as soon as possible. The Rumanian army will halt on its present positions and will only move the sack to the line of demarcation fixed on the 13th June if Hungary observes the terms of the Armistice.

The "Petit Journal" states that speedy settlement of the Fiume question is likely.

Tittoni agrees to the proposal assuring the freedom of trade at Fiume and will visit London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George as regards the details still unsettled.

GENERAL RAWLINSON LEAVES TYNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

General Rawlinson left Tyne to-day for Archangel.

BRITISH RECAPTURE ONEGA.

AFTER TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

A Bolshevik wireless message says, that British following the bombardment of Onega landed and recaptured the town.

RUMANIAN TROOPS ENTER BUDAPEST.

NEW HUNGARIAN GOVT. RESHUFFLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

PARIS.—A message from Vienna states that the Rumanian troops entered Budapest on the 3rd August. The new Hungarian Government has been reshuffled and three bourgeois representatives have been admitted.

RED ARMY IN BUDAPEST TO BE DEMOBILISED.

ENTENTE TO SEND 5000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

BERLIN.—Rurescu had decided that Budapest shall be occupied for strategic reasons, according to the "Zeitung am Mittag", but he was persuaded by the commander of the Italian military mission, Colonel Romanelli, to content himself with the accommodating two regiments in the suburbs.

The Hungarian War Minister has agreed that the Red Army shall be immediately demobilised and disarmed with the exception of four thousand in the city and twenty thousand in the rest of the country for the preservation of order.

The Entente is sending 5,000 men to Budapest in compliance with a request of the Hungarian Government.

The former War Commissary Pogany and other communists who arrived in Vienna yesterday will be sent to Wienerwald.

ARRIVAL OF RUMANIAN TROOPS NEAR BUDAPEST.

CITY NOT TO BE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A Budapest telegram states that the Rumanian troops arrived at the city boundary and were met by the War Minister Haubrich and burgomaster.

The Rumanian Commander-General Retrescet declared that he was only ordered to occupy the country as far as the city boundary, but was not commanded to occupy the city.

ALLIED TROOPS ON RHINE.

FRENCH COMMANDER TO BE C-IN-C.

DISPOSAL OF CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided that the French commander shall be the commander-in-chief of all the allied troops on the Rhine. The question of distribution of the captured war material among the Allies has been referred to the military experts. It has been finally decided that no Government shall be allowed to sell such material.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO CROSS AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

HUNGARIAN COMMISSARY COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

VIENNA.—The Hungarian commissary, Samuel, tried to cross the Austrian frontier near Wienerneustadt. He was prevented by gendarmes and committed suicide. A large sum of money was found on the body.

RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

QUESTION OF REPATRIATION IN FRENCH COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

To-day's meeting of the council discussed the difficult question of repatriation of two hundred thousand Russian war prisoners still in Germany. It is not desired to retain the men in captivity longer than necessary, but the Allies are unwilling to surrender them as recruits for the Bolshevik army.

RECENT FIGHTING AT EKATERINODAR.

HOW KUBAN COSSACKS CUPTURED BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Ekaterinodar describing the situation prior to the recent fighting in the middle of July says three divisions of Bolsheviks arrived from the Eastern front. The Kuban Cossacks harassing the Bolsheviks captured one thousand prisoners in a single engagement besides causing numerous casualties.

The workmen at Kharkoff are bitterly incensed against the Jews and openly protest against General Denikin's prohibition of the pogroms.

BELA KUN TAKEN TO INTERNMENT CAMP AT VILNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

VILNA.—Bela Kun and two other people's commissaries have arrived and been taken to the internment camp.

BELA KUN GRANTED ASYLUM IN AUSTRIA.

TO AVOID BLOODSHED IN BUDAPEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 6.

VIENNA.—A communiqué states that Bela Kun and his associates have been granted an asylum in Austria in order to avoid disturbances and unnecessary bloodshed in Budapest. They will be allowed to stay in Austria in confinement until Hungary is able to receive them again, but they must not conduct political propaganda.

The communiqué is much criticised by the press. For example the "Neue Freie Presse" points out that Bela Kun was responsible for many murders and opines that his stay in Vienna may be dangerous to the city.

DEATH OF MR. W. L. DALLAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, August 6.

The death occurred here last evening of Mr. W. L. Dallas after a brief illness. The deceased was a well known member of the Associated Press of India, a Director of the Alliance Bank of Simla and a highly respected resident.

The dance which was to have been given to-night by Lieut.-Governor and Lady Maclagan had been postponed. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 4-30.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

PEIDL AS PREMIER.

DETERMINED TO CONVOKE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 noon, Aug. 6.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Vienna says the resignation of the Soviet government at Budapest was decided upon under the trade union pressure at the sitting of the governing council where Bela Kun made the gloomiest report on the military and political situation. The new premier is named Peidl, not Beidl, and is a compositor.

The first meeting of the new Hungarian cabinet decided to issue a manifesto to all the nations announcing the restoration of private property in Hungary. Apparently, the soviet did not succeed in selling any considerable amount of securities and it is hoped that the property is mostly safe.

Julius Peidl informed Reuter's representative that the government was determined to convoke the National Assembly as soon as possible. Communism had failed in Hungary mainly because the world revolution, on which they relied with absolute confidence had not occurred, also because, no Russian military help was received.

WHAT THE NEW GOVT. WILL DO.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says, Agoston, the new Hungarian Foreign Minister, interviewed, said, they would establish peace and a system of democracy. They would give pledge to the Entente to convoke the Constituent National Assembly. The new Government would maintain the principle of socialisation, the extent of which would be determined by the Assembly. He thought that the intentions of the Entente were manifested in the fact that the Entente were immediately concluding armistice and beginning peace negotiations. Measures had already been taken to suspend hostilities. He said it was at the wish of the Entente that certain members of the old government were retained in the new cabinet.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED IN BUDAPEST.

RED FLAG REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON August 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says the red flag was removed from most buildings in Budapest yesterday morning, and a crowd of citizens hoisted the national flag on public buildings amidst cheers.

ALLIED PROPOSAL TO HUNGARY.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says the Italian mission at Budapest telegraphed to M. Clemenceau that the new government accepted the proposal previously made by the Allies that the hostilities between the Allies and the Hungarians should be suspended pending the decision of the Supreme Allied Council and requested armistice with the river Theiss as the demarcation line against the Rumanians.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF REDUCTION IN SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 5.

A correspondent who signe himself as "Vox Populi" writes to the "Tribune" as follows on the reduction of sentences in the Lahore Conspiracy case:—

"The family and dependents of the accused in the above case have no doubt reasons to be thankful to Sir Edward Maclagan for reducing their sentences and cancelling the order of confiscation of their property, but the Punjab is not satisfied with the reduction of sentences and cannot be satisfied unless Messrs. Harkishen Lal, Duni Chand, and Pandit Rambhaj Dutt are released immediately. The public honestly believe that they are innocent and should not remain in jail a minute longer."

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Aug. 6.

It is now definitely settled that the sittings of the first Conference of Orientalists in India, Burma and Ceylon, will take place on the 5th November and the following days. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has consented to open the proceedings and to become an honorary patron of the Conference.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

BAREJADI WIRE CUTTING CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST 9 PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

The first special tribunal reassembling yesterday took up for trial the Barejadi Station Telegraph Wire Cutting case in which the following nine persons stand charged with the offence:—1 Manilal Haribhai 2. Chhotalal Krishnaram 3. Chhotalal Otamdas 4. Jeeva Bhikha 5. Bhupta Umed 6. Ifferkhan Husen Surdar Husen 7. Baban Alarkh 8. Kasam Rahman 9. Manilal Dalsukh.

Mr. Binning, the prosecution counsel in opening the case said that on the morning of the 11th April last the Barejadi people came to know of the riots at Ahmedabad. On the same day accused Nos. 1, 2 and 9 went to Ahmedabad and returned to Barejadi. After a short time, a meeting of about 25 men was convened near the station platform and speeches were made giving an account of what the Ahmedabad people had done that day. A short while after another meeting was held in which accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 9 were prominent. They then consulted each other as to what course they should take whereupon No. 2 suggested that a troop train was going that day. No. 1 thereupon said that they should do something to prevent the troop train from reaching Ahmedabad and accordingly some millhands were employed with a view to get the train derailed. These were accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Accused No. 2 station master at Barejadi sent 4 and 6 towards the North and 5, 7 and 8 towards the south and these men cut the telegraph wires.

Three witnesses for the prosecution were taken up for examination, namely Damodar Moti of Nandej, Purshottam Pranjivan of Barejadi mill, and the Deputy Station Master Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal. They all deposed that accused Nos. 1, 2, and 9 were talking at the Barejadi station about carrying out the derailment of the troop-train and were active participants in the affair. The case is proceeding.

FIROZABAD COLLISION CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Agra, Aug. 5.

The Firozabad Collision Case was resumed in the Court of Mr. P. C. Plowden, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate. The prosecuting inspector Mr. Azizullah of the Railway Police appeared for the prosecution. Accused Mukat Behari Lal, the Assistant Station Master was represented by Messrs. Asharfi Lal, Avadh Behari Lal, Bijai Kumar, vakils, and accused Sheo Pershad, signaller, was represented by Mr. Sundar Nath, vakil. The case of the signalman was called first. Two witnesses for the defence described the procedure adopted for the reception of trains and the custody of the control key.

The next witness Zemindar Naisab Singh turned hostile and had to be cross-examined by Mr. Sunder Nath. Witness finally said he knew nothing about the case.

The defence counsel made an application to summon another witness, but this was opposed by the prosecuting inspector who pointed out that accused had already made two such applications.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the application was made for the purpose of vexatious delay or for defeating the ends of justice and as accused had already pleaded guilty, the application was refused under Section 257 C. P. C.

Mr. Sunder Nath briefly addressed the Court for the defence and the prosecuting inspector replied.

INTERLOCKING POINTS.

In the other case Mr. J. R. Siggs, the Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway was examined on behalf of the Assistant Station Master. He described the technicalities of interlocking points. Mr. Ashrif Lal next addressed the Court for the defence of the Assistant Station Master. He quoted extensively from the "Law of Crime" and drew a distinction between gross neglect with and without the intervention of another person's negligence and neglect. Arguing for the Assistant Station Master the Defence Counsel submitted that according to rules no train could start without the orders of the station Master in charge and it had not been proved under whose orders the guard who was in charge of the train started it. There was much to be said against the failure of the prosecution to call the guard as a witness in the case. The guard could nat say anything in favour of the Assistant Station Master with out incriminating himself and the prosecution could not therefore plead any collusion between the accused and the guard. The Railway authorities have dismissed from service the guard in question, but enquiries have not been able to elicit the cause of his dismissal. It was but right to infer the guard was dismissed because he started the train without the order of the accused which he ought to have got according to the rules. The prosecution had also failed to prove that any specially safe place was allotted for keeping either the control key or the driver's token and that these were removed with the accused's knowledge or consent. Under these circumstances counsel contended his client was entitled to an acquittal.

A. S. M.'s RESPONSIBILITY.

Arguing for the prosecution Mr. Azilulla said that the omission to call the guard in question would not affect the case of the present accused as he was responsible as Assistant Station Master to be on his guard. Though a long goods train was rolling out of the station the accused was so negligent as not to notice it till the brakevan of the goods train actually passed his office.

As to the railway guard in question, if necessary, he would also be brought before the court at a later time, but neglect on the part of others could not exonerate the accused for failure on his part and if a wrong token had not been given to the driver no accident would have occurred.

Judgment has been reserved.

LIVERPOOL QUIET.

RAILWAYMENS' SYMPATHY WITH POLICE STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

Liverpool was quiet yesterday except for the fire alleged to be the work of an incendiary which gutted the Corporation's waste-paper stores.

The meeting of Railwaymen at Liverpool last night passed a resolution calling upon the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen to support the Police strikers. In the event of the Executive's refusal, the meeting favoured direct action

Five hundred and thirty-one London South-Western drivers are out as a result of the Nine Elms resolution which was not authorised by the Executive of the Society.

The Bank Holiday traffic was considerably delayed.

OCCUPATION OF RHINE TERRITORIES.

TEXT OF DECLARATION OF JUNE 16TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

The text of the declaration, signed on June 16th by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, relative to the Allied occupation of the Rhine provinces, has been published. The Allied and Associated Powers will not insist that the period of occupation shall last until the complete execution of the reparation clauses, because they consider that Germany will be obliged to furnish every proof of goodwill and necessary guarantees before the expiration of a period of 15 years.

DEATH OF IMPRESARIO OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

NEW YORK.—The death is announced of Impresario Oscar Hammerstein.

Oscar Hammerstein was born in Berlin in 1847. He built Columbus Theatre in 1890, Manhattan Theatre in 1892 and Victoria Theatre in 1899, all in New York. He also opened London Opera House in 1911. Some of his works are: Koh-i-Noor; War Bubbles, Sweet Marie etc.

BARAJADI CASE.

OPIUM-EATING WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

Before proceeding to-day with the Barajadi case the defence pleaders submitted a list of 41 witnesses in all. Then Madarsing examined deposed that all people that were gathered near the station, were talking about the arrival of a troop special. Witness said he was in the habit of taking opium twice, thrice or more times a day. He admitted that he did not tell anything about the station meeting to any one before he was examined by the Fouzdar.

The next witness Punjabhoy implicated his cousin, accused 3, and accused 2 and 9 who, he said, made arrangements to derail the troops special. Witness said the police did not threaten him that, if he did not give evidence, they would arrest him. The case is proceeding.

"INHUMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you kindly spare some space for the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige?

I am highly grieved to read the editorial note with the heading "Inhuman" and the letter with one "Buying child wives" in the widely circulated paper "The Chronicle" of 31st July, 1919.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Dhanji Laxmidas and you who have doubtlessly put the whole Bhatia Community under great debt and obligation by condemning the most abominable custom of marrying innocent girls to old men.

I wish that the members of All India Bhatia Conference will take up the matter and put a permanent stop to the prevalence of such inhuman, immoral, contemptible, and degrading customs.—Yours, etc.,

WELL-WISHER OF THE BHATIA COMMUNITY.

Bheopuri, August, 3.

LATEST CABLES.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

MR. PATEL'S MEMORANDUM.

THE CONGRESS DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Mr. V. J. Patel submitted a long memorandum on benalf of the National Congress. He urged considerable general extension of the franchise for women as well as for men and said that unless the Bill empowered the Legislative Council to amend or make laws thereanent, it would not be of much value. The Congress welcomed the Bill as a slight advance towards their ideal. The Congress considered the people capable of undertaking responsible Government with local administrative autonomy and it was for them to say when the responsibility should be undertaken.

Mr. Patel contended that there was a strong demand in India for the enfranchisement of women and declared that the representation of Indians on the Legislative under the Bill was inadequate.

V. C. TO AN INDIAN.

"FOR MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

The decorations conferred on Indian troops by the King on August 2nd included:—Victoria Cross, Naik Karan Bahadur Rana (Gurkha Rifles), for most conspicuous bravery and resource and utter contempt of danger at Elkefer, Egypt on April 10th, 1918, when with a Lewis Gun he knocked out an enemy machine-gun, silenced enemy bombers and riflemen and covered the withdrawal until the enemy was close upon him.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

THEIR DISSATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bennett and others with regard to the aggravation and dissatisfaction of territorials in India owing to reports that they had volunteered to remain in India, Capt. Guest said that the War Office was not responsible for the unfounded press reports.

Sir J. D. Rees suggested that the War Office had tacitly adopted the statements.

Replying to Mr. Cantley, Capt. Guest stated that as near as possible the Territorials in India would commence to return the very moment the hot weather was over. They would be repatriated before ordinary demobilisation was proceeded with. That should be, with good fortune, before the end of the year.

PROTESTS AGAINST DETENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

Numerous letters are appearing in the press protesting against the detention of territorials in India. A letter in "The Times" attributes the breakdown in transport on the frontier to the collapse of macadamised roads. It says the Government was warned that the roads were unfit for motor transport.

MEN FROM MESOPOT IN INDIA.

TO BE FIRST REPATRIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert affirmed that the 1st/4th Devons after its hardships was unfit to participate in the Afghan campaign.

Mr. Churchill re-emphasised that the men from Mesopotamia detained in India would be amongst the first to be repatriated. He regretted the retention of such men in service, but the authorities in India were at present facing a serious emergency.

PREPARE INDIAN HANSARD !

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

"The Times" praises the clearness, compactness and lack of technicality of the statement of progress in India, prepared by Mr. Rushbrook Williams and trusts that Mr. Montagu will now deal with the urgent necessity for the preparation of the Indian Hansard in a convenient form and promptly available for the public in England.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King on August 4th received Captain Gerard Reyne, Officer-in-charge, and His Majesty's Indian Orderly Officers upon their return from India.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

GROWN STEADILY WORSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

At a meeting of the Indian Congress, the President, said that the position of Indians in South Africa had steadily grown worse. Indian business competition was to be eliminated. All their determination, capacity and sacrifice were needed to recover their lost position.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CRUELTY

AT KHARKOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Rostoff (Don) wiring on July 31st, says the horrors perpetrated at Kharkoff, by the Chresvychaika or Bolshevik Extraordinary Commission, are irrefutable. After the occupation of the city by General Denikin's troops, hundreds of victims of Bolshevik cruelty were disinterred in the presence of medical authorities, representatives of the Trade Unions, and responsible foreigners. Photographs were taken.

Some of the devices for torturing the victims were of fiendish ingenuity. One was called the glove-making skin of hands with the nails being stripped from living victims. Several pairs of these gloves were found and photographed. Every conceivable form of mutilation was perpetrated in the Chresvychaika slaughter house. Hands, feet and breasts were cut off, and jaws smashed, eyes gouged out, and victims disembowelled or tortured in boiling water. Many were thrown alive into wells and mine-shafts. Others were heaped in huge holes in the ground, and in the underground galleries several layers of corpses were discovered. Commissaries nightly made merry, while the Bolshevik, Chinese, and other ghouls were revelling in a more ghastly manner.

Arrests were made on farcical charges. Some were arrested and shot for possessing verses satirising the Bolsheviks. Among the favourite questions of the inquisitors was: "Have you ever abused Trotsky as a Jew?" The repressions of atrocities were redoubled after the visits of Trotsky to Kharkoff. The inhabitants deliriously welcomed the Cossacks. Practically, all the workmen are bitter against the Bolsheviks. Similarly, the peasants in the surrounding country, and the workmen have latterly been openly deriding the Bolshevik posters circulating ridiculous lies.

RUSSIAN SOVIET SYMPATHY WITH AFGHANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

According to a Moscow message the Soviet has sent a letter to the Afghan Foreign Minister declaring its sympathy with the Afghans.

MOHAMED BEK HADJI LASHEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

"The Times" learns from Helsingfors that Mohamed Bek Hadji Lashel who was accused of the murder of the Bolshevist Agent, Ardasheff in Stockholm is himself a Bolshevist agent who managed the Bolshevist correspondence between Petrograd and Delhi. A letter of his proving the complicity of the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd with Indian revolutionaries is now in the hands of the British Foreign Office.

CHINA'S WISH TO BE DEMOCRATIC.

CHENTING WANG'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Aug. 5.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

The Havas Agency states:—Chenting Wang, head of the Chinese Peace Delegation in Paris, stated that China's wish was to work with America, France and England, the three leading democratic countries in the world. China's principles and the systems of Government coincided with theirs. "We are trying to establish firmly democratic institutions. We are the first to try this in Asia, hoping that these three great countries will help to make this success real."

CHINA'S PEACE WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 6.

PEKING.—The representatives passed a Bill declaring peace with Germany.

CHAMPARAN AND KAIRA.

GOVERNMENT APOLOGIA

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S CRUSHING REPLY.

DESPATCH TO MR. MONTAGU.

Simla, June 5, 1919.

The following additional despatch from the Government of India in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme is published:—

Sir,—We have the honour to refer you to the remarks in para. 127 of our despatch of March 5, 1919, in regard to the minute of dissent by our colleague Sir Sankaran Nair. In view of the necessity of our views on the main scheme of reform reaching you at the earliest possible moment, we decided not to delay the issue of the despatch until we had had an opportunity of examining our colleague's statement. We have since examined that document and we feel bound to place on record what we consider to be a more accurate representation of the fact in what are known as the Champaran and Kaira cases than our colleague has given in Appendix A, which is referred to in paragraph 12 of his minute. We enclose therefore for your information a note on each of these cases.

2. Our hon'ble colleague, however, remains dissatisfied with the narratives presented in the two notes and has appended to this despatch a minute of dissent containing his further criticisms on them. So far as the matters in dispute in Champaran are concerned, the main point of our hon'ble colleague's criticism is that the ryots' grievances were of long standing and that for the purpose of their redress it was not necessary to wait for the results of the settlement operations. As we differed from his estimate upon this point, we have been at pains to obtain from the local Government the further report which we attach as enclosure 3. It shows, to our minds conclusively, how intricate were the questions both of fact and of law affecting the indigo cultivation in Bihar upon which a just decision depended; and it leaves us in no doubt whatever that the first opportunity of bringing the matters in dispute to a satisfactory conclusion was afforded to the local Government by the completion of the settlement operations and by the preparation of the settlement record. Without the facts and figures which had been laboriously collected by the settlement staff throughout the long months during which it had been at work in the Champaran district, the committee of enquiry could not have completed their task. As regards the grievances in connexion with the *tinkathia* system to which our hon'ble colleague refers, we think it only fair to observe that the Government of Bihar and Orissa had stopped the levy of unlawful cesses before Mr. Gandhi's visit to the district. That the Champaran ryots had other miscellaneous grievances against their landlords is undeniable; but our conclusion is that these were of a minor character, and indeed exactly such as are to be found in all rural districts in all parts of India. Sir Sankaran Nair is mistaken in his reference to "communal waste." The local Government has informed us that there is not and probably never has been any such thing as "communal waste" in the Champaran district.

OUR REPLY.

3. Nor can we accept our colleague's criticism of the statement relating to the dispute in Kaira. It is a well-established principle of revenue administration which, in our opinion, has not been shaken by our colleague's comments, that a *ryotwari* tenant remains liable for his revenue, year in and year out, unless a general remission is ordered on account of widespread failure of crops. The account given in Sir Sankaran Nair's minute of dissent appended to our despatch of March 5, is regarded by the Governor in Council as so seriously inaccurate that for the purpose of correcting it his Excellency in Council has addressed us in the letter which we attach an enclosure 4 to this despatch. They have also requested us to communicate the purport of this correction to you by telegraph, and to give it the same publicity in India as the minute of dissent has obtained.

4. It is with the greatest reluctance that we have assented to any prolongation of a controversial discussion with our hon'ble colleague, but the fact that in documents, which are before the public, his authority has been lent to statement which we cannot but regard as seriously inaccurate and calculated to produce an unfortunate impression if uncorrected, has constrained us to place upon formal record our reply to them with the intention that it may receive equal publicity.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servants,

CHELMSFORD.
C. C. MONRO.
C. SANKARAN NAIR.
W. H. VINCENT.
R. A. MANT.
H. F. HOWARD.

SIR S. NAIR'S CONDEMNATION.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The following is the text of Sir S. Nair's rejoinder:—

It is stated in the Despatch (I include the first two notes in the term) that though the Local Government had always realised that the system of indigo cultivation was essentially wrong, they were unable to devise measures for permanent relief until the settlement operations were concluded; that the Committee were able to dispose of the question only by availing themselves of the information which had been collected by the settlement staff and that there is, therefore, no ground for the charge that the Government were remiss in taking the needful steps, or that it was at the instance of the National Congress or Mr. Gandhi that the matters were finally settled. That the consideration of legitimate grievances which were provoking riots had to be postponed for seven years for the completion of a revenue inquiry is not satisfactory. It is certainly not a justification if it is any excuse. Disregarding that aspect of the matter I shall make a few observations now on the question as to how far the statement made above about the necessity of the conclusion of the settlement operations can be supported.

In connection with the prevalent system of Tinkathia" indigo cultivation, one complaint was that the price paid by the planter, etc., to the cultivator is fixed and remains unchanged for a long period of years, with the result that the rise in general prices being continuous, if it was fair at the beginning of any period, it had become too low by the end of it. This created great discontent, and every rise in price, with one exception, was preceded by a period of friction and discontent, and an increase was eldom effected except by disturbance and agitation. The remedy proposed by the Committee was that the price paid for the indigo must be settled by voluntary agreement and entirely on a commercial basis. Settlement operations had nothing to do with this.

The second point was that the price is fixed on the area and does not vary with the outturn of the crop, and the plots to be cultivated with indigo were selected by the planter. The result was the planter, having to pay the same price for a good or a bad crop, selected for indigo the better land in the holding, often the best manured homestead land. The Committee found that the system was radically defective for the reasons stated by them, and they recommended that the paticular plots to be devoted to indigo must be entirely at the option of the ryot. It was not necessary to rely on any settlement operation to settle this matter.

Another great complaint was that the payment of a fixed rate per acre led to the close supervision of the indigo cultivation by factory subordinates who thus had opprtunities for harassing cultivators against whom they may have a grudge or to exact payment as the price of their favour. The tenant had also no interest in the outturn. The Committee found that the system was inherently bad, and they recommended that the price must be fixed on the weight of the crop. This stands on the same footing as the previous two complaints.

ANOTHER GREAT OBJECTION.

Another great objection was that the ryots were compelled to grow indigo. The Committee found that for the last 50 years the growing of indigo under the prevalent system of cultivation had been disliked by the ryots and that the ryots would at any time have been glad to relinquish it. They recommended accordingly that indigo must be grown under the voluntary system and that the tenant must be absolutely free to enter into the contract or refrain from making it. Surely, the necessity of relieving him from such alleged obligation was not a question for the settlement officer; it was for the Government.

Another complaint was that though the growing of crops other than indigo under "Satta" conditions was expressly forbidden by a by elaw of the Bihar Planters' Association adopted in 1910 at the instance of Government after the disturbance which took place at the end of 1908 which affected 4 factories, they continued to act in direct contravention of the byelaw (passed with special reference to practices in those concerns.

In recent years, agreements commonly known as "Sharabashi" were executed by the tenants for the payment of enhanced rents in consideration of being allowed to abandon the indigo cultivation. The tenants denied the legality of those agreements. Whether legal or not, the Committee felt the great desirability of an immediate settlement between landlords and tenants of this difficult question and an agreement was arrived at between the planters and Mr. Ghandi on this question. The Committee accepted that compromise. With reference to this question, the Committee availed themselves of the results of the settlement enquiry, and the evidence of the settlement offer was useful to them. And it is very probable that in accepting the compromise they had regard to the results of the settlement operations.

Another complaint had reference to the payment of what is called "Tawan" in recent years, under which the ryots purchased freedom from indigo cultivation for a lump-sum. The Committee came to the conclusion that the taking of "Tawan" was not justified in temporarily leased villages. They recommended the refund of "Tawan" in such villages and a reduction in permanently leased vilages by a few estates. This question also was not dependent upon the results of any settlement operations.

Another complaint was that in addition to the recorded rent, certain unauthorised dues were regularly levied from the tenants. The Committee pointed out that this was forbidden by statutory law, though not a single suit was brought to contest such levies under section 75 of the Bengal Tenancy Act which provided the legal remedy. Besides other recommendtions to stop this illegal practice, the Committee recommended that the Collector, of his own motion, might inquire into and punish the exaction by a landlord of this illegal cess. This also has nothing to do with settlement operations.

There are various other legitimate grievances of the tenants which are referred to in the Report of the Committee, like the levy of fees on tarnsfers, the right claimed by the estates to all the hides of dead cattle, to a monopoly of trade in kerosine oil, to rights in trees, to inadequate rates by the landlords for labour, supply of carts, etc., for which it appears to me to be impossible to say it was necessary to await for the conclusion of the settlement operations.

TITLE TO WASTELANDS.

In addition to the question of commutation by enhanced rent in which the Committee availed themselves of the services of the settlement staff, the only other similar case I have been able to find is the question relating to the title to waste lands. On account of the importance of this question, I shall refer to it in some detail. Not only in the district of Champeron but elsewhere in various provinces of India, the claim to what is ordinarily called "communal waste" has led to great litigation between the Government or the Zamindars as the case may be and the ryots. It is the action of the settlement officer generally in reserving this communal waste as government or zamindary property that gives rise to litigation. If in Champeron, therefore, the Government delayed enquiry into the ryots' claims for the decision of the settlement officer, I am not surprised that the ryots made that a matter of complaint. Again the rival claims to communal waste as between the zemindar landlords and the ryots have led to disputes and often to riots. In Champeron, ractically all the wasteland has been recorded as being in the exclusive possession of the landlords except certain small plots. This deprives the village community of their alleged right to use the land for communal purposes, such as grazing, etc., and it also enables a landlord to put pressure on the tenants in all disputes between them. Though he Committee now recommended that suitable plots of land for communal use should be set apart for the villagers, I am satisfied that Mr. Gandhi as the representative of the ryots failed to realise the importance of this question in their intest. The Committee and the Local Government seem to have accepted the demarcation of lands by the settlement officer. It appears to me that there is very little doubt that instead of allowing the settlement officer to deal with the question, it would have been far better if the Government had intervened by legislation as elsewhere. The ryots of Champeron have been unable, as already pointed out by me and explained in the Report, to enforce their remedies even in plain cases by resort to courts.

In consideration of the facts set out above, I am unable to agree with the view acepted by my Colleeagues which no doubt is in accordance with the view put forward by the Local Government in their resolution appointing the Committee. It is impossible to deny, in these circumstances, that the ryots and those who supported them had some grounds for believing that the refusal to publish Mr. Gourlay's report was due to the disinclination to disclose the legitimate grievances of the ryots and the remedies proposed therein. Except two or three of them, the grievances are old-standing. Most, if not all, of them were noticed in Mr. Gourlay's Report. Some of them were declared illegal by the Advocate-General. But the Government, giving some relief by increasing the price of indigo, refused to interfere in all other matters, not on the ground that the settlement operations must be carried out or concluded, but that any redress afforded to the ryots will heavily hit the planter. See the letter to the Government of India, 4th June 1910. I cannot agree therefore, that the Local Government had any legitimate excuse for delay.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Government also bears out what I have stated. The Despatch bears testimony to the unwilling ness of the Local Government to start the enquiry to which they after all agreed only on pressure by the Government of India.

In all other respects the Despatch goes further than my Minute of Dissent and more than confirms the statements that I have made.

TRUTH ABOUT KAIRA.

The note on the Kaira case only shows that the Government officials did not give any relief to the ryots and were precluded from giving any by the revenue rules. It admits that no inquiry is allowed into individual circumstances, with the result that even if there is no crop on the land the ryot would be bound to pay revenue. It also admits that even where a whole locality is affected, revenue may be levied from a ryot whose crop might not suffice for his subsistence, it also admits that no ryots is entitled to any suspension or remission of revenue under the laws of the country and that any such suspension or remission is a matter purely of grace. The Despatch also says that the ryots had no right to ask for any independent inquiry as to the nature of the crop even by another Government department. My Colleagues further state that these rules are in accordance with the present system of fixed assessment under which the assessee *accepts* the periodical assessment for a term of years and *undertakes* to pay his assessment in bad years no less than in good. They fail to state, however, that this acceptance is made practically under coercion. There is nothing like acceptance in the ordinary sense of the term. A ryot in possession of ancestral property in which his ancestors and he have sunk their capital and on which they have bestowed all their labour has to pay *any* revenue that might be fixed upon it by the Revenue officials. He cannot go to a court of law to impeach the order on any ground whatever, not even on the ground that the revenue imposed leaves him no margin of subsistence or deprives him of the fruits of his capital and labour. If he does not pay he will have to surrender his land without any compensation for the capital and labour sunk. The social conditions of the country which keep him usually tied to his community and locality do not allow him to emigrate. He cannot get other land, as land is Government monopoly. Under these conditions, it is futile to say that there is any voluntary undertaking by him to pay the assessment in bad years no less than in good. Yet, even under these conditions, many ryots leave the land and go to Fiji and elsewhere to labour under unmentionable conditions. This is the system responsible for the destitution of the ryot. My statements as to Kaira destitution and necessity of relief have not been and cannot be denied. They can be proved by the direct testimony of respectable witnesses. The fact of collection of revenue is not evidence of capacity to pay. It is, in Kaira, proof of the rigour of collection.

It is admitted that, in these circumstances, it was the representatives of the educated classes who laboured for the relief of the destitute ryots in Kaira. That there was no valid ground for their agitation according to the rules of the revenue system, only proves the necessity of the radical alteration of that revenue system. That their agitation did not fully succeed in its object is true, but it proves only the necessity of constitutional reform.

The above observations were made by me in reply to Appendices 1 and 2. Since then we have received Appendices 3 and 4. As to the further note (III) obtained from the Local Government on the Champeron occurrences, I have only to say that the questions (a), (b) and (d) are law questions on which generally, as I have already stated, the Advocate-General had pronounced his opinion; they were not questions for decision by a settlement officer; and the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee were not based, as would appear from a perusal of their Report, on any information collected by the settlement officer. As to (c), as I have already pointed out, the information collected by the settlement officer was useful and the Committee used that information. I am not able to see the bearing of the rest of the note on my contention.

As to the letter of the Bombay Government, disregarding their very courteous references to myself which however are entirely inaccurate, it is enough to draw attention to one statement: "The fundamental misconception underlying Sir C. Sankaran Nair's presentment of the case is that an *individual* ryot has a *claim* to suspension if *his particular* crop fails" (paragraph 4). I never said anything of the sort but just the opposite. These are my words: "It is a feature of the Revenue rules that individual cases of hardship are not attended to, or, in other words, an individual is not exempted from payment for failure of crops in his holding only, but if there is a failure in the locality he might get relief with others." The whole letter in so far as it is relevant is based on this erroneous statement and, in my opinion, does not deserve any further attention.

C. SANKARAN NAIR.

June 5, 1919.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

No. 5447, dated Bombay Castle, the 28th May, 1919.

From—P. J. Mead, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to supply the following brief statement as regards the facts referred to in Sir C. Sankaran Nair's Appendix A to his minute of dissent dated March 5, 1919, which is attached to the Government of India's despatch of the same date, as regards what he calls the Kaira case. The Governor in Council considers that the account given by Sir C. Sankaran Nair is so misleading that some authoritative correction of the views therein conveyed is essential before communication to the Secretary of State or to Parliament.

2. I am to say that the Governor in Council fully realises the difficulties under which any critic of our land revenue administration must labour when dealing with so complex and specialised a subject, and many of Sir C. Sankaran Nair's misconceptions of fact and policy are doubtless due to his imperfect acquaintance with the practical details of land revenue administration. It is only necessary in this connection to refer to his comments on the thoroughly impracticable resolution in the Legislative Council that at a date when all early crops had been harvested and removed, a solution might be found in the valuation of the outturn of all crops over 1595 square miles of country by the expert agency of the Agricultural Department, and his acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's testimony at the same stage based on the mere statements of interested cultivators.

3. Sir C. Sankaran Nair's appreciation of the past economic situation, of the tract at the beginning of his minute cannot, I am to say, be accepted. Five good seasons out of the seven preceding years cannot seriously be described as a period of severe agricultural distress. Further the brief remark that "crops had failed" in a year when later crops, and particularly rice, were good over the greater part of the district, conveys a wholly inaccurate impression of the facts. But passing on from this unfortunate setting of the stage to the actual drama as presented below, the Governor in Council must correct the impression given that the political agitation referred to had any considerable effect on the measures of relief actually sanctioned by the revenue officers, or that the ultimate result was to leave the decision as regards payment of the Government demand to the rayats themselves. Once the demand is fixed, after a rough and necessarily imperfect estimate of the harvest by broad tracts, collections are made by the subordinate revenue staff, who are *always* enjoined to exercise discretion in the work of actual collection in hard cases, such as arise in every area.

UNAUTHORISED ARREARS.

In such case arrears are not suspended but remain uncollected, and are classed as unauthorised arrears. In the case in point no orders were issued in April sanctioning further suspensions, but revenue officers were reminded of the long standing instructions of Government to exercise the usual discretion in collecting the Government demand already

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GRAND COMMITTEES.

GOVERNMENT'S FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIR S. NAIR'S NOTE OF WARNING.

The following is the text of the Seventh Despatch on India Constitutional Reforms (Grand Committee):—

To the Right Hon'ble Edwin Montagu, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, May 28, 1919.

Sir,—In para. 80 of our despatch of March 5, 1919, we informed you that we were in communication with local Governments in regard to the composition of the grand committee and would present our detailed proposals to you in our second despatch. We are now in a position to lay our views before you. We regret the delay which has occurred, but the composition of the grand committee is so closely related to the size and composition of the provincial legislative councils that we could only consider it in the light of the proposals of Lord Southborough's franchise committee.

2. The question is of fundamental importance in view of the functions assigned to the grand committee, and we make no apology for recalling briefly the weighty considerations that are involved. The grand committee was devised by the authors of the Report (para. 252) as a means of obtaining legislation which the Governor considers essential for the peace of his province or for the discharge of his responsibility for those duties of Government which are not made over to ministers. It was emphasized that recourse to a grand committee should not be had without strong reason; but it was also made clear that there would be no other constitutional mechanism for passing a law essential to the fulfilment by the official government of its own particular duties towards Parliament, if the law in question happened to be distasteful to a majority in the legislative council, and if there was thus no assurance that it would be passed by that body. The position was developed in our despatch of March 5 (paras. 110 and 80). We pointed out that, while the influence of the popular side of the provincial Government must steadily grow, the standards of administration within the field of work for which Parliament continues to hold the official Government responsible must be maintained, and the Governor must resolutely use his powers to prevent them from deteriorating. As good administration is ultimately based on good laws, it follows that the Governor's power over legislation, in all matters for which his is the direct responsibility, must be effective. We concluded therefore that when the situation is such that the Governor deliberately withdraws a measure from the council and refers it to a grand committee, he should be secured from prospects of failure. Local Governments, we added, were not satisfied with the position described in the Report. They felt strongly that the grand committee procedure had been made too difficult, and that the majority offered to Government was too uncertain for practical purposes.

3. The authors of the Report proposed (para. 252) that the grand committee in every council should be so constituted as to comprise from 40 to 50 per cent. of the council; that the Governor should have power to nominate a bare majority, exclusive of himself; that not more than two-thirds of the majority should be officials; and that the nominated non-officials should be at least partly selected with a view to securing the representation of interests affected by the Bill and not otherwise represented. It was not specified from what sources the nominated non-officials were to be selected; and it will therefore be convenient to consider two alternative courses,—first, that they should be drawn exclusively from the non-official nominated members of the council, and second, that there should be no such restriction on the Governor's choice. The former alternative, if practicable, could be justified by the fact that the elected element in the council will be able to secure representation of all the interests with which it is concerned. The latter alternative ignores the strong probability that the type of old-fashioned Indian gentleman, conservative by disposition and anxious within reason to side with the Government, will not be found—at any rate at the outset—among the elected members of the new councils.

4. When we turn to the report of the franchise committee (para. 25), we find that they have given special attention to providing each provincial council with a sufficient number of officials to enable the grand committee to be constituted as proposed in the Report; though they warn us that the number they have provided will be inconveniently small even for a committee comprising only 40 per cent. of the council. They have made no reference, and apparently attached no importance, to the part which may have to be played in grand committees by nominated non-official members of the councils. We shall now attempt to adjust the size of the grand committee, on the basis described in the Report, to the recommendations of the Franchise Committee. In each table the lines (e) and (g) represent respectively the number of official sets (omitting of course the Governor) and the number of nominated non-official seats which the Franchise Committee propose for the legislative council in each province.

	Madras.	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar & Orissa.	Central Provinces.
(i) Taking the grand Committee at 50 per cent.							
(a) Size of council ..	118	111	125	118	83	98	70
(b) Size of grand committee	59	55	62	59	41	49	35
(c) Nominations required	30	28	32	30	21	25	18
(d) Officials required ..	20	18	21	20	14	16	12
(e) Actual number of officials	18	17	19	17	15	15	11
(f) Others required ..	10	10	11	10		9	6
(g) Actual number of nominated non-officials	6	6	5	5	6	9	5
(ii) Taking the grand committee at 40 per cent.							
(b) Size of grand committe	47	44	50	47	33	39	23
(c) Nominations required..	24	23	26	24	17	20	15
(d) Officials required ..	16	14	16	16	10	13	10
(e) Actual number of officials	18	17	19	17	15	15	11
(f) Others required ..	8	9	10	8	7	7	5
(g) Actual number of nominated non-officials ..	6	6	5	5	6	9	5
(iii) Taking the grand committee at 33 per cent.							
(b) Size of grand committee	39	37	42	39	28	33	23
(c) Nominations required, .	20	19	22	20	15	17	12
(d) Officials required ..	13	12	14	13	10	11	8
(e) Actual number of officials	18	17	19	17	15	15	11
(f) Others required ..	7	7	8	7	5	6	4
(g) Actual number of nominated non-officials.	6		5	5	6	9	5

5. From these tables it is clear that, with the possible exception of the Punjab, no council will be able to provide officials enough for a grand comittee on a 50 per cent. basis. If a 40 per cent. basis be taken, the actual number of officials will in no case be less than the number required for the committee, but the margin is clearly insufficient. For a practical proposition it will not be feasible to make all the officials in the council available for the purposes of every grand committee. We do not for example contemplate that the Governor will always be able to preside, and one official member will frequently be required to take his place, while it will not be convenient to rely on all the members of the executive council and the Advocate General or Legal Remembrancer being always present. We feel therefore that a grand committee on a 40 per cent. basis will, as the franchise committee were careful to point out give rise to practical inconvenience in almost every province. It would not in fact be possible to provide a sufficient number of officials unless the strength of the grand committee were reduced to 33 1/3 per cent. of the council. But even with this reduction it would still be possible in all except the three smallest provinces to find nominated non-official members enough for the remaining third of nominations which the Governor will be required to make. In order to fill these from among the nominated non-official members it would be necessary to reduce the grand committee still further to 25 per cent. of the council. We are agreed that this would give too small a body for the purpose of carrying government measures. But a stronger objection remains. Nomination has been confined by the franchise committee not merely to the narrowest limits but also for the most part to the classes who carry least weight in politics; and it would in our opinion be impossible, while excluding the great

(Continued on page 10).

GRAND COMMITTEES.

(Continued from page 9.)

majority of the elected members, to include in every grand committee practically all the nominated members, and to carry contentious government measures by the votes of persons nominated to represent the depressed classes, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, excluded tracts, labour or other interests of a purely sectional character. It is thus apparent that we cannot have a grand committee of the type indicated in the Report and count upon being able to draw on the non-official nominated members of the council exclusively for the nominated element in the smaller body.

"FRANK RECOGNITION OF FACTS."

6. A grand committee of the Report type, however, is practicable, if its strength is kept down to 33 1/3 per cent. of the council, and if we are prepared to allow the Governor to nominate his non-official members from among the whole non-official element in the council. But this second condition must be faced with a frank recognition of facts. With a grand committee of 33 1/3 per cent. of the total strength of the council, the Governor will have to nominate non-officials ranging in number from 4 in the Central Provinces to 8 in Bengal. In each case several of these—indeed most of them, if the representation of important interests is to be aimed at will be elected members of the council. Can the Governor count upon their support in passing a law which, though he may regard it as vital to the discharge of his duties, happens to be distasteful to the non-official leaders in the council? It has been suggested that he can rely at least on the elected European and Anglo-Indian members; but we discard the idea that he should have to draw upon them in all cases of difficulty, as it would immediately import racial feeling into the work of the grand committee. It is also true that the great extension of the franchise ought to ensure the return to the new councils of some representatives of the more conservative elements in the community. The habit of independent political thought, however, has still to develop; and we doubt whether at first many elected members of the councils will be able to withstand, whatever may be their own convictions, the temporary vehemence of an agitation against a Government measure which their elected leaders are determined to oppose. In these circumstances we do not consider that the Governor has that reasonable certainty of carrying his measures to which his responsibility to Parliament entitles him. This is the conclusion at which local Governments appear to have arrived; and our own recent experience has driven us to advise that, if the grand committee is to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed, the Governor must not be left so dependent on the support of the elected members of the council.

7. We have thus reached a dilemma. If we follow the Report literally and even if, as the franchise committee advise, we reduce the size of the grand committee materially, the Governor will still have to select 17 per cent. (one-third of a bare majority) of the members from among the non-official members of the council. The nominated non-officials are not sufficiently numerous, nor are they likely always to be of a suitable type, to serve his purpose. The elected non-officials cannot be counted upon to help the Governor to pass a measure which may not happen to be popular, however essential he may consider it to good administration. From this dilemma the way of escape lies in considering the underlying intention of the authors of the Report when they were devising the mechanism of the grand committee. As they explain in para. 252, their first endeavour was to make the grand committee in each province a microcosm of the existing council; but difficulty was found in securing due proportional representation of the various interests reflected in the new councils,—a difficulty, we may note, which must attach more or less to any epitome, so to speak, of the full council. The Report then turned to a reproduction on more general lines of the constitution of the existing legislatures in the provinces, and we understand that its final proposals were based on the principle—alluded to in para. 80 of our first despatch—of giving the official Government in each province at least as good a chance of securing essential legislation in the grand committee as it has, through the combination of official and nominated non-official votes, in its existing legislative body. This purpose was defeated in the first place by the proposal being stated in the form of an average for all the provinces, which did not give sufficient play for existing local variations. In the second place the wide extension of the elective principle will upset the balance of power; and one of the three elements in our present councils—the nominated non-official—will practically disappear as an effective force in the new constitution.

UNIFORM SIZE.

8. In its essence, however, we can get back to the purpose and spirit of the Report by reproducing in the grand committee the broad relation between official and non-official voting power which obtains under the present law in our existing councils. The simplest method of doing this would be to make each grand committee of the same size, and provide it with the same number of official members as the regulations permit for the legislature of the province to-day. The table below shows that this unfortunately is impracticable:—

Province.	Composition of present Council, as permitted by existing regulations. Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Ratio of officials to total strength.	Number of officials provided by franchise committee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras	21	26	47	45%	18
Bombay	19	28	47	40%	17
Bengal	21	32	53	40%	19
United Provinces	21	27	48	44%	17
Punjab	12	17	29	41%	15
Bihar and Orissa	19	25	44	43%	15
Central Provinces	11	14	25	44%	11

(The legal maximum strength—excluding members of the executive council—for each of these provinces is 50, except in the Punjab and the Central Provinces where it is 30. The maximum is imposed only in the Bengal Regulations.)

The difficulty is, as the last column makes clear, that on our new Councils we shall not have nearly enough official members to let us reproduce in our grand committees the size and proportions of our existing legislatures. In column 5 of the statement, however, we have the key to the situation. Let us determine for each province the number of official councillors who ought to be available for grand committee duty and then let us construct a grand committee in which they will bear the same proportion to the total strength as the official element does in the existing council. For example, in Bombay, the permissible element in the existing council is 40 per cent. If we assume that, under the new arrangements, the Governor of Bombay can count upon 14 official members of the legislature as available for his grand committee, then the total strength of the Commitee will be 35, of whom 40 per cent. or 14 will be officials, and 60 per cent. or 21 will be non-officials. But out of this total number of 35 he has to have the nominating of a bare majority. There will thus be altogether 18 nominated members, of whom 14 will be official and 4 non-official; and the other 17 members will be elected to the committee.

9. We hope that this proposal is intelligible enough to allow us now to set it forth in tabular form for each province. We have assumed that a margin of three officials (members of the executive council, etc.), should be left in the presidencies, and a margin of two in the other provinces, as not available for duty on every grand committee. From the number of available officials thus left for duty on the committee, we deduce the strength of the committee by applying the ratio shown in column 5 of the table in the last paragraph; and the results are as follows:—

	Number of officials available for grand committee duty	Accepted ratio of officials.	Deduced strength of grand committee.	Distribution. Officials.	Distribution. Nominated non-officials.	Distribution. Elected.	Size of council.
		Per cent.					
Madras	15	45	33	15	2	16	118
Bombay	14	40	35	14	4	17	111
Bengal	16	40	41	16	5	20	125
United Provinces ..	15	44	35	15	3	17	118
Punjab	13	41	31	13	3	15	83
Bihar and Orissa ..	13	43	31	13	3	15	98
Central Provinces ..	9	44	21	9	2	10	70

The figures in Column 4 have been adjusted very slightly so as to place the nominated section of the committee in each case in a bare majority of one.

10. We have considered another variant. This would be a grand committee bearing a uniform ratio in all provinces to the size of the full council, and composed of officials and non-officials in the same ratio as in the existing councils. If we take the committee as one-third of the council—and it could hardly be smaller—the figures would be as follows:—

	Size of council.	Size of grand committee.	Accepted ratio of officials.	Distribution. Officials.	Distribution. Nominated non-officials.	Distribution. Elected.
			Per cent.			
Madras	118	39	45	17	3	19
Bombay	111	37	40	15	4	18
Bengal	125	42	40	17	5	20
United Provinces ..	118	39	44	17	3	19
Punjab	83	28	41	12	3	13
Bihar and Orissa ..	98	33	43	14	3	16
Central Provinces ..	70	23	44	10	2	11

The difficulty about this scheme is that it takes too heavy a toll of the officials; at a pinch every official member of the council in the United Provinces would have to sit on a grand committee, and every member but one in Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. This is a practical objection which leads us to prefer the alternative described in the preceding paragraph.

11. The proposals in para. 9 then represent our matured recommendation. They differ from the Report in that the strength of the grand committee will vary from province to province; in the Punjab it will be 37 per cent of the srength of the new Council, in Bengal 33 per cent, in Bihar and Orissa 32 per cent., in Bombay 31 per cent. in the United and Central Provinces 30 per cent. and in Madras 28 per cent. It will be remembered that the franchise committee recommended an all round ratio of 30 per cent so that our proposals are in this respect more liberal than theirs. What we now advise differs from the report also in giving an official element which is not strictly limited to 34 per cent. of the whole strength of the Committee; but it complies with the spirit of the Report in putting the relative voting power of the officials and the non-officials on precisely the same footing as in the present legislative bodies. It aims at placing the official Government in neither a better nor a worse position than it enjoys at present; and we are confident that it will not give the Government greater power than it can at any moment assume under the existing regulations. Besides our claim that our proposals carry out the definite intentions of the authors of the Report, we believe that only in this way is it possible to ensure that the grand committee will be capable of discharging the duties which are expected of it. We are fully alive to the disadvantages of the official bloc, but we are frankly convinced that the necessary security is not, under present conditions, to be obtained in a legislative body in which the official element is reduced to a virtual maximum of one third. We cannot urge too earnestly that, for the discharge of his heavy responsibilities, the Governor should find in his grand committee a sure staff, and not an unstable reed, and that he should not be placed in a worse position *vis-a-vis* his grand committee of the future than that in which he is to-day vis-a-vis his existing council.

For the elective element in the grand committee we accept the proposals in the report. It will be chosen, in the case of each committee, by the elected members of the council on the system of the transferable vote.

13. Our colleague Sir Sankaran Nair has in his minute of dissent given his reasons for adhering to the proposals made by the authors of the reforms Report.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,
(Sd.) CHELMSFORD.
" C. C. MONRO.
" C. SANKARAN NAIR.
" W. H. VINCENT.
" J. S. MESTON.
" T. HOLLAND.
" R. A. MANT.

SIR S. NAIR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

In my Minute of Dissent to our first Despatch, I expressed the view that the device of the Grand Committee to obtain legislation considered essential by the Governor is not really necessary in view of the fact that the Governor-General in Council will continue to have the right of concurrent legislation for the Provinces. I need not here reiterate the arguments. Recent events in the Punjab give additional strength to those arguments. Proceeding on the assumption that Grand Committees will be constituted, I am clearly of opinion that their composition should be as is laid down in the report and not as my colleagues now suggest. In our first Despatch, they urged that in the composition of a Grand Committee there should be reproduced the proportions of elected, nominated and official members in the existing Provincial Legislative Councils. Now, after considering the recommendations of the Franchise committee on the composition of the Councils, they give up their earlier proposal and put forward other proposals which, in my view are equally unacceptable. My Colleagues would reduce the size of the Grand Committee from forty to fifty per cent. as proposed in the Reforms Report to 37 per cent. of the strength of the new Council in the Punjab to 33 per cent. in Bengal and to a smaller proportion in the other provinces. They also propose to increase the official element. These proposals are intended to reproduce in the Grand Committee the broad relation between the official and non-official voting powers which obtains under the Regulations in our existing Councils. There were two reasons which induced the authors of the Reforms Report to discard the suggestion that the official proportion should be reproduced in the Grand Committee and that the latter should comprise any proportion less than 40 to 50 per cent. of the strength of the new Councils. They found that in order to secure the due representation of the interests represented by communal and special electorates without reducing the representation of the interests represented by the general electorates, we must have Grand Committee which must comprise 40 to 50 per cent. of the strength of the new Councils and that we must also reduce the official element. This argument has not been met by my Colleagues. So far as I can see, we cannot secure the due representation of the special and communal interests and of the interests represented by the general electorates in the Grand Committee as they will be constituted by my Colleagues. Considering the importance of the legislative measures that will be placed before it, according to the Reforms Report, and, *a fortiori*, according to the proposals of my colleagues in the Despatch on the Report of the Functions Committee, it seems to me essential that all such interests must be duly represented and that the Committee must consist of a number not less than 40 to 50 per cent. of their strength. The Grand Committee, according to my Colleagues, will consist of a smaller number than the existing Legislative Councils with the result that the measures relating to the reserved subjects, which consist of the more important subjects, will be passed by a Council which would not carry the same weight as even the existing Legislative Councils. In order to support their proposal, my Colleagues have to assume that they will not be able to make all the officials in the Councils available for the purpose of every Grand Committee, while every elected member will be so available. They assume that they will not be able to rely on what they call the more conservative elements in the Community. They do not like to carry their contentious government measures by the votes of persons nominated to represent the depressed classes, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, labour and other interests of a sectional character. They have also to assume that the elected non-officials in a body will be opposed to them. I do not think we are entitled to make any such assumptions in putting forward legislative proposals for reform. Further, they will accept the number of officials provided by the Franchise Committee, while they would reject the composition of the Grand Committee for which the Franchise Committee have provided that number.

WRONG ASSUMPTIONS.

There are further certain other assumptions underlying the proposals of my Colleagues which I am unable to accept. It is assumed that the effect of the growing influence or the control of the legislature over the Provincial Government would be a deterioration of the standards of administration. I see no reason for making any such assumption. On the other hand the past work of the elected members of Legislative Councils would justify the contrary assumption. If we are not prepared to assume that Legislative Councils will bring a sense of responsibility to bear upon their public work; if, on the contrary, we must assume that their tendency will always be in the direction of a lowering of the standards of administration, and that it becomes the constant duty of the Governor to keep a vigilant watch over such a tendency in the Council and to act on his individual responsibility as if he alone was concerned for good Government, the logical conclusion could not be resisted that it would be far better, in the interests of the country to abolish the Councils altogether and frankly to invest the Governor with undivided power and responsibility. As no such move is contemplated as, on the contrary, the whole purpose of the reforms is to make the Government more popular and more constitutional by making Legislative Councils larger and more representative and by endowing them with real control and greater influence over the administration in the transferred and reserved spheres respectively, we should courageously act on the footing that these Councils will be competent to discharge the duties laid upon them and will, as a rule, act with good sense and public spirit. If this is so, it must follow that the Governor should, as a rule, act with the concurrence of the Legislative Council; that he should carry even the legislation in reserved subjects, as a rule, through the Council and that he must regard his power of certification as an exceptional power that should only be brought into play sparingly.

SWELLING OF COMMITTEES.

Meetings of Grand Committees should not be of frequent occurrence, nor is there reason why all the official members of the Council should not be available to serve on every Grand Committee. More than one committee would not be sitting at the same time. Official members are rarely absent from Council meetings. It should not be necessary to swell their number merely with a view to provide different sets of men for different Grand Committees nor out of a feeling of want of confidence in the non-official members to support the Government measure. Almost invariably a number of nominated as well as elected non-official members is found in every Council who do not go with the majority of the elected members. This will be so much more frequently in the Councils of the future. Rid of the official *bloc* and with parties among themselves, there will be much more of division of opinion among elected members and there will be no combination among them and nominated members solidly to vote against official measures. My Colleagues have made a pointed reference to our most recent experience in the Indian Legislative Council which shows to their eye that no non-official members can be relied upon invariably to support a Government measure. A Government measure which evokes such a unanimous and concentrated opposition must be an exceptionally controversial measure, and the odds are at least even that the combined opinion of all non-officials is as sound as that of the Government which seeks to force down such a measure on an unwilling people. In this connection, I may recall the words addressed by Lord Morley to the Government of India. In his Despatch of November, 1908, in which he conveyed his decision to do away with official majorities in the Provincial Councils, he pointed out that when all the non-officials are unanimously opposed to a measure, it is very likely desirable that that measure should not be proceeded with, for the time being at any rate. The wisdom of this advice will still more be apparent in future with the growing power of public opinion and the increasing necessity of Government's relying upon the support of opinion. If there is any force in this line of reasoning—and I venture to think that on any other footing there is no *raison d'etre* for reforms at all—then we can easily accept the Report Scheme of the composition of Grand Committees as well as the Southborough Committee's recommendation. Given Provincial Councils constituted as the Southborough Committee have recommended, Grand Committees consisting of 40 to 50 per cent. of the total strength of the Councils and including a bare majority of nominated members, can certainly be constituted. The non-official element among the nominated members need not be confined to the nominated non-official section of the Council. It is nowhere stated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report that the Governor should not nominate elected members. The Governor would make the nomination *ad hoc* and it is reasonable to suppose that he would select for nomination such of the elected members as he may rely upon. If a legislation removed from the purview of the Council cannot be carried through a Grand Committee with the support of a very few elected members in addition to that of the officials it must be a bad measure; and I would unhesitatingly conclude that such a measure which has not a single friend among non-officials even if they have been elected to the Council had better not be enacted into law at all.

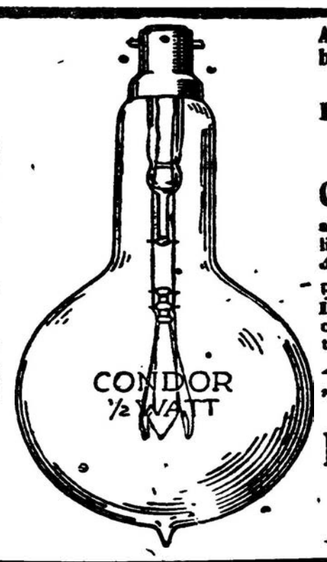
Holding these views, I am sorry I am unable to join my Colleagues in proposing the variations from the Report Scheme which they urge in the Despatch.

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CHAMPARAN AND KAIRA.

(Continued from page 9.)

fixed. Mr. Gandhi learned in June that such warnings had issued, and, as the no rent campaign had failed, he took advantage of this so-called concession to declare that agitation might now cease and all who could should pay. In all Rs. 15,000 were thus postponed on account of genuine poverty as against Rs. 22,03,700 collected. Subsequently it was found that some subordinate revenue officers had by mistake declared this small fraction of the demand as suspensions and this Government in view of the mistake made, allowed them to be so shown in the accounts. It must be clearly understood that, so far as collections in the year in question were affected—the decision made no difference at all to the rayat. In no case would the collection of this small sum have been enforced. With the exception of these few hard cases, collections were made according to the demand fixed and at the end of the year only Rs. 24,816 remained outstanding, mainly owing to a temporary strike of village accountants. The suggestion that rayats were allowed to decide for themselves whether they should pay or not is purely fanciful.

4. To sum up the Governor in Council considers that it is essential to explain that Sir C. Sankaran Nair's minute has been written under a misconception of the facts and of the policy of Government. The season in question and previous economic situation of the tract have been inaccurately described, and the statement that as a result of the campaign the rayats were left to decide who could and who could not pay the Government demand is wholly inaccurate. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 2,13,000, collections to 22 lakhs and unauthorised arrears to under Rs. 25,000. Rs. 15,000 were not collected in the exercise of the revenue officers' usual discretion, and were subsequently included in suspensions as they had by a mistake been so declared. With this small exception no additional suspensions were declared after March as stated. The fundamental misconception underlying Sir C. Sankaran Nair's presentment of the case is that an individual rayat has a claim to suspension if his particular crop fails. That is not the case. Individual inquiries are wholly impracticable over wide areas and are therefore rightly forbidden. The harvest is appraised, by broad areas only, with a view to make Government's demand more elastic, and the demands once fixed must be collected, subject to the usual discretion to be exercised in the use of coercive processes.

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NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

POLICE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

AN APPROVER'S ALLEGATIONS CONTRADICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, August 5.

The second tribunal meeting yesterday proceeded to hear further evidence in the Nadiad Derailment case.

The next witness was a Prrmanent Way Inspector of the Railway, who deposed that the place where the derailment took place was on a very high level. If the derailment would have occurred in the fullest sense of the word, matters would have been more serious. He said the rails were all right the day before. They should have been oiled last December. Witness opined tha if the bolts were rusty it was difficult to detach them in a short time. Hence a crowbar was necessary to remove the bolts.

Mr. Keilly, Traffic Inspector, the next witness examined, deposed that he handed over the investigation to Mr. Janubhai the Fousdar as he was a local officer and could do the work in minute details.

The next witness Kourisahnker Mayashanker luggage clerk, deposed to the fact that Laxmidas Behechar accused No. 13 had sent one parcel from the Nadiad Station to Ahmedabad. In cross-examination he could not say that the accused had been personally to the station for despatching the parcel or his clerk. He could only depose from the records that a parcel was sent on the 10th in the name of the accused. The case is proceeding.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS.

August 6.

The Second Special Tribunal re-assembling, to-day, heard further formal evidence of police officers.

Mr. Dhirajlal Chunilal, the Police Inspector, deposed that the people at Nadiad observed a fast on the 6th April last, and wore black badges as a sign of mourning and went about bare-footed. He knew Chandulal, signaller, and Janubhai, got his statement recorded in his presence at about 3-35 p.m. Chandulal said, he was eager to go to Ahmedabad, as his cousin was one of the wounded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, he said Janubhai was the investigating officer in this inquiry. He could not say whether Janubhai did know Chandulal signaller. Chandulal signaller, voluntarily told the whole story and had not made the statement under pressure.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. J. Patel, he deposed that one Mr. Dahyabhai, Mamlatdar of Chikli, had been to him on 22nd May, to ascertain whether his nephew (accused No. 9) was concerned in any way in the offence. Witness advised the Mamlatdar to produce his nephew as his name appeared in the list of those that were involved in the crime. Mr. Dahyabhai had not made any suggestion to him about pardon. He read on the 22nd May, the confessions made by the three approvers ten or fifteen days after they were recorded before the District Magistrate.

The next witness Rupshanker Mahashanker deposed that it was untrue that he gave liquor to Motilal Hirabhai, before the latter made his statement to the District Magistrate. He denied having made a promise to Motilal of giving Rs. 5,000. Witness admitted that he and Janubhai and other policemen attended the meeting of the 10th April last, in simple dress and the men at the meeting knew of this.

"NOT IN TEARS."

Damodar Ganpat next examined denied all that was alleged against him by Motilal Hirabhai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, he deposed that Chandulal, signaller, was not in tears when he made his statement to the police, as it was he who took down his statement. Witness never threatened anybody. He was transferred to Nadiad from Dakor in connection with watching the Home Rule propaganda.

The next witness Mr. Janubhai Bhoilal, Investigating Officer in this case, deposed that he was in Nadiad for the last 4 or 5 years. Witness then related a long history of the political movement by citing the activities of Home Rulers in Nadiad, and adjoining villages and explained how and under what circumstances he got the statements of the three approvers recorded before the District Magistrate, contradicting allegations made against him be approver Motilal Hira, who had subsequently turned round. The examination of the witness was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

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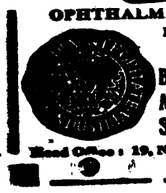
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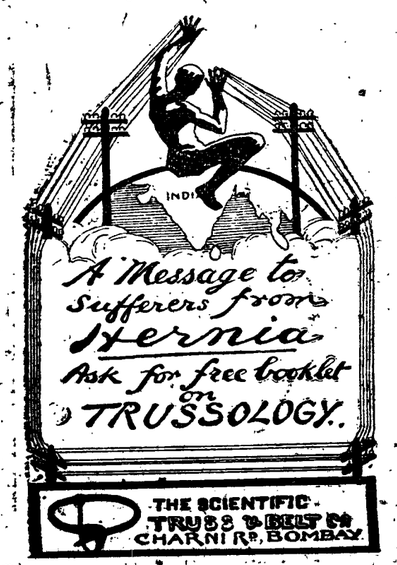
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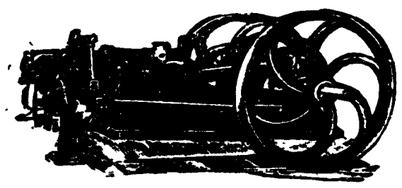
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